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N. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1872. NO. 210.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Washington Treaty Negotiations.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 11.—Negotiations relative to the Washington treaty are still progressing. The Tories are prepared on Monday to propose a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, unless Earl Granville's statement is satisfactory. The resignation of the Ministry is highly probable in case of the failure of the treaty.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, May 12.—The London *Observer* says: Communications have been passing between the Cabinets of Washington and London all the past week. The government of the United States has as yet made no definite proposition of a favorable character. There is ground for the hope, however, that President Grant may recommend and the Senate approve a modification of the treaty of Washington. The course of the British government before Parliament to-morrow depends on the reply of the Washington Cabinet. Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close the negotiations for a settlement.

Carlists Surrendering—The Budget.

MADRID, May 12.—The Carlists continue to give in their submissions to officers of the Government. Marshal Serrano will have the greater portion of the forces under his command concentrated in the province of Biscay to-morrow.

The annual budget has been made public. The expenditures of the past fiscal year were 662,000,000 pesetas, and the receipts 548,000,000. The budget proposes to levy a tax of ten per cent. on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed, and the tax on landed property is increased ten per cent. The budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

BRUSSELLS, May 12.—The Bank of Belgium has raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

PARIS, May 12.—Gambetta's reply to the address from a deputation of Alsatians said France must not speak of revenge. He advised them to adopt patience and tenacity as watch words for the future. True to a policy of which these are they key-notes, France would obtain satisfaction without resorting to the sword.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 11.—A dispatch from Versailles states that Mr. Washburn, American minister, this morning presented Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American fleet in European waters, and two officers of his staff, to Admiral Pathran, Minister of Marine.

MADRID, May 11.—A royal decree is published granting full pardon to the Havana students convicted of violating the grave of Gonzales Castanon in a cemetery near that city and sentenced to the chain-gang.

Dispatches from the interior towns of Navarre report that the remnants of Carlist bands are flying from Spain into France.

LONDON, May 11.—The order of Victoria and Albert has been conferred upon Empress Augusta of Germany, who is now on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The strike of sailors at Southampton and this city has not yet ended, and the seamen at Liverpool also threaten a strike.

PARIS, May 11.—The Commission on Capitulations declares that it find itself incompetent to adjudicate upon the capitulation of Paris. The Commission, however, thinks great responsibility for the surrender of the city rests upon Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Government National Defence, and exculpates Trochu and Vinoy from all blame in the matter.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—Arrived, the steamship Cuba, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 11, 2:30 P. M.—Consols 93; account 93¼. American bonds: 5-20s of '62, 89¾; 5-20s of 1865, 90; 5-20s of '67, 92½; 10-40s 88¾.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—5-20s of 62, 95¾.

PARIS, May 10.—Rentes 54 francs 82 centimes. Specie in bank of France increased 93,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton dull; middling 10¼ a 10¾. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 12s 8d@13s; red western spring 11s 7d@11s 10d; red winter 12s 6d. Corn 29s. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Lard 40s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1872.

THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

At the Methodist Conference to-day addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Southerland, of Canada, and Rev. Henry Pope, of Eastern British America. The former expressed the hope that such a calamity as collision between England and America would always be prevented by the Christian sentiment of America, and the latter said he would rejoice if the Dominion and the United States were incorporated as one nation. Rev. Wheat, delegate from the Methodist Protestant Conference, made an address expressing a hope of the reunion of the two bodies at no distant day. Delegates from the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church were invited to the platform. Adjourned.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bonner's colt Startle, at Prospect Park yesterday, trotted a mile, in a high wind, in 2.24¼. The wind abating the colt repeated in 2.19¾.

The name of the broker charged with illegally entering foreign ports, by means of perjured affidavits, is Stephen B. Babcock. His case will shortly be examined.

There were twenty new cases of small pox yesterday, a large increase, and seven deaths from the disease.

Mr. Phelps, victim of a murderous assault of burglars last night, is easier and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The perpetrators are undiscovered.

The board of fire underwriters have voted to resume the old rates of insurance of 1869, viz: one per cent. commission to agents or brokers, and a committee has been appointed to confer with fire insurance companies here as to the of date putting the order into effect.

The poet T. Buchanan Reid died at eleven o'clock to-night at the Astor House.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1872.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY READING ROOM.

To-day, for the first time in the history of the institution, the Mercantile Library Reading Room, was open from one o'clock P. M. until ten P. M. The closing of the reading room on Sunday until further notice has been ordered by the board of officers in deference to the wishes of a large number of the subscribers.

THE WOODHULL IN A NEW HOLE.

At the convention of the Woodhull-Claflin reformers last evening, after considerable quabbling, was played the farce of nominating a "President and Vice-President for these United States." Judge W. Carter, of Cincinnati, proposed the name of Victoria C. Woodhull. It was received with vociferous applause, and the nomination was made by acclamation. She returned thanks for the honor, and retired behind the scenes. A lively contest arose on the nomination of the Vice-President. The first name was that of Frederick Douglass. A series of names were then proposed. One man said that he proposed Jefferson Davis, on the principle that the Indians were in the country before the colored men. Mr. Theodore Tilton, George W. Julian, Benjamin F. Wade and Wendell Phillips were then proposed and seconded, but it was finally decided that Douglass would make the best candidate. The convention adjourned in a uproar.

ANTI-SECTARIANISM.

The State Senate has passed the Assembly solution for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the State, or any town, city village in it, from appropriating any money ised by taxation to any institution or school nder sectarian control. The resolution will ive to pass in another Legislature, and be tified by the popular vote.

THE FUNERAL OF T. BUCHANAN REID

kes place next Tuesday afternoon from the sidence of his brother-in-law, J. E. Caldell, Philadelphia. The remains will be inrred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MACE AND O'BALDWIN.

Yesterday the preliminaries for a prize-fight the championship of the world, between mes Mace and Ned O'Baldwin, were finally ranged. They signed new articles to fight Virginia on the 16th of July for $1,000 a le. The money has all been transferred to e stake-holder.

A BIG BULL MOVEMENT.

The *Herald's* monetary article has the following: Some of the wise men of the street, d those who have the reputation of being seeing and sagacious dealers, prognosticate ull movement next week that will at least ase the market to recover from its present pressed condition, and send a majority of e speculative stocks up three or four per nt.

A POSTOFFICE ROBBER ARRESTED.

J. Pateman, for a long time a prominent rk in the New York Postoffice, has been arted and committed in default of $5,000 bail, embezzling letters and packages containing icles of value. Some of the articles were nd on his person. He admitted his guilt.

WOODS BURNED.

The woods on Shelter Island, in Gardner's y, Long Island, have been burned, it is supsed by an incendiary. Several fish oil facies were destroyed. Loss $50,000.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.

John Moore is under arrest on suspicion, he osely answering the description of the murrer of Phelps, the jeweller.

TAMMANY.

Tammany calls a public meeting in Tammana Hall Tuesday evening, to consider such reganization of the Democratic party in this y as will secure success in the pendg elections.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamers Deutschland, from emen, and Parthia, from Liverpool.

Pavy's slog sledge and raft expedition in arch of an open polar sea will sail from San ancisco via Alaska this week. He expects sail from the Artic sea to the coast of eenland on a raft.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic "Liberal."

NORFOLK, VA., May 11.—The *Virginian* newspaper to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. John Goode, member of the National Democratic Committee, correcting the statement that he was urging extreme Democratic views. Mr. Goode says that as at present advised he is prepared to support the nominees of the Liberal Republicans, and thinks it would be unwise for the Baltimore Convention to make nominations.

The Fusion in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—A large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here to-night, and speeches made by Col. R. L. Vanhorn, Senator Cornell, and others. A Greeley and Brown club of two hundred was organized and resolutions passed indorsing the Cincinnati Convention and deprecating any nomination by the Democratic National Convention. The enthusiasm at the meeting was universal among both Liberals and Democrats.

Ratification Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The canvass opened in this city to-night with quite a large meeting at the Court House to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Enos Clarke, formerly a prominent Republican, presided. The crowd seemed to be composed equally of Liberals, Democrats and Republicans. Brief speeches were made by the President, Attorney General Baker, Charles P. Johnson, J. P. Colcord, J. W. Johnson, of Oregon, Liberals, and A. J. P. Gareshe, Norman J. Coleman and Nat Claiborne, Democrats. The burden of the speeches of the Liberals was that the Cincinnati Convention was the spontaneous expression of the people, eulogy of Greeley and Brown, opposition to Grant, and a desire to inaugurate a pure government, universal amnesty, and establish peace and prosperity throughout the whole country. The Democrats declared themselves heartily in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, pledged their utmost influence to prevent a nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and said they were not going to be governed by Belmont, agent of bondholders and representative of foreign capital. They believed the passive policy their only hope of overthrowing corruption, military rule and the centralizing tendency of the present administration, restoring the Government to the hands of the people, and would constantly and zealously labor to carry it out. Mr. Coleman said he had just returned from an extended tour in the interior of the State, and found almost everybody in favor of Greeley and Brown, and believed they would receive a hundred thousand majority in Missouri. There was but little enthusiasm at the meeting, and a notiable absence of Germans.

Serious Trouble at Lake Superior Mines.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, May 11.—The *Free Press* of to-night will contain a letter from the Sheriff of Houghton county, representing that great apprehension is felt of serious trouble from striking miners, who have organized to the number of 1,500 to enforce their demands. The Sheriff's letter is addressed to the Governor, of whom the request is made that the militia or troops be sent at once to aid the civil authorities in preserving peace and order. Governor Baldwin promptly telegraphed to Lieutenant General Sheridan, at Chicago, requesting troops. General Sheridan in reply said that all the available troops in his command had been dispatched to Fort Laramie and the plains, and were some days on the route. Application was made to Major General P. St. George Cooke, at Detroit, commanding Department of the Lakes, who at once ordered a company of infantry from Fort Wayne, on the Detroit river, three miles below this city. The troops are now being got in readiness and the steamer Atlantic is being laden with munitions and equipments, and will sail at an early hour in the morning, taking on another company at Sault Ste Marie.

Further information, received by the *Free Press* at a later hour, gives rise to the belief that the disorder will spread to adjoining towns. Lest such should be the case, ample precaution has been taken.

The Latest News from the Revolution in Mexico.

TAMPICO, May 7.—Advices from San Luis Potosi to the 28th ultimo state that there are no Revolutionists in the State of San Luis Potosi. Guanajuato and Queretaro, and that business is improving in those States. Rocha has arrived at Mazatlan, and confirmed the report of Diaz being in Jalisco. Corello left San Luis Potosi on the 25th ult. and went towards Monterey. Garcia Ayala, Governor of Nueva Leon, issued a decree to the effect that all males over fifteen years of age are liable to military duty, or to pay fifteen dollars per month six months in advance. He accompanies Cevallo, and commands the troops of Cortina, who has been reflexed. Cevallo's advance occupies Camargo. The southern part of Neuva Leon has pronounced in favor of the government. Francisco Vallejo and Manuel Domingo, commanding the forces at Linares and Montemolles, have declared against Trevino and in favor of the government.

Probably Fatal Accident at West Alexandria, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, Pa., May 11, 1872.

This evening about five o'clock Samuel Cain, a lad eight years of age, while in pursuit of a train in motion, fell through a bridge a distance of twenty feet. He is seriously, if not fatally injured. Dr. Little, who was present, rendered the necessary medical aid.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion of Firedamp.

SCRANTON, PA., May 12.—Yesterday morning, while a party of engineers were examining a disused gangway in the Pine Ridge colliery, two miles from Wilkesbarre, an explosion of firedamp took place. Thos. Morgan, David Morgan and Evan Davis were killed, and another badly hurt, but will recover. The explosion did not extend beyond the gangway in which it occurred, and no others were injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Senate has taken the necessary measures for the trial of the impeachment of Judge Barnard. The nomination of William H. Leonard as Judge of the Superior Court in place of Judge Cardozo has been confirmed.

A young man named S. G. Gray, of Pittsburgh, was arrested at St. Louis last Friday night, having in his possession about $1,000 worth of fine cassimeres and other expensive goods, and about $4,000 worth of diamonds, which, according to his own story, he procured under false pretenses. Gray claims to be most respectably connected, his father being a wealthy merchant tailor in Pittsburgh.

David Scoti and Mitchell Scheresi, who murdered three inmates of a house of ill fame near Windsor locks, Connecticut, in January last, and subsequently arrested in Van Wert, Ohio, on Saturday were found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the State prison for life. The testimony was all circumstantial.

Peter G. Ray, a wealthy resident of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., was murdered near his dwelling last Friday night. The murderer is unknown.

Another case of malpractice came to light in New York Saturday. Mary E. Jones, aged thirteen, whose parents live in New Jersey, died, refusing to give the name of her seducer or the party performing the abortion.

The trial of David Michaels, a Boston broker, charged with forging the name of Horace Sanders to a note of $8,875, resulted in his acquittal.

Entirely Unauthorized.

The proposition claimed to have been made on behalf of the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, to the Petroleum Producers' Union, offering to contract to take the entire product for five years, at five dollars per barrel, and give twenty millions of dollars security, is represented to us by prominent members of that company to be entirely unauthorized.—*Titusville Herald, May 11th.*

Fell Over an Embankment.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, a man in an intoxicated condition, while staggering along the board walk on the Troy Hill road, near Eberhardt's breweay, slipped under the railing and rolled down the embankment, a distance of fifty feet. A number of passers by who observed the accident, immediately went to his assistance, and with considerable difficulty, conveyed him to the top of the hill. The unfortunate man was insensible and bleeding profusely about the head, having received a severe gash on the back part of his head, and also bruises about his face. A wagon was obtained when he was removed to the Mayor's office, and Dr. Smith summoned, who dressed his injuries. As he was too low to be removed to an hospital, Secretary McConnigle, of the Poor Board, secured the services of a nurse to attend him during the night. Up to a late hour last night he was insensible and sinking fast, and it is feared his injuries may result fatally. His name has not been ascertained.

An Explosion.

An employee named Michael Casline met with a severe accident on Saturday morning at the Clinton Iron Works, in Monongahela borough. About eight o'clock he was engaged in removing a large mass of refuse material from the bottom of a cupalo furnace, which is usually run into an iron box in the form of a huge hollow cylinder. In endeavoring to cool it with water, steam was generated, and the mass exploded, scattering the metal in all directions. Casline was terribly scalded about the head, face and shoulders, but fortunately none of the fragments struck any other person. The injured man was removed to his residence, in the vicinity of the works, and Dr. McCord was summoned to attend him.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the election of Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and sit in Washington or elsewhere during the recess of Congress. In presenting the resolution Mr. Morton said: I am instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to say that they express no opinion in regard to the charges made against either of these Senators, and no inference can be drawn as to their guilt or innocence from the presentation of this resolution.

Mr. COLE called up the resolution offered by him yesterday asking the Secretary of War for information in relation to Goat Island, which was agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY called up his resolution asking for information as to the state of the accounts between the government and each of the existing Pacific railroads, except the Northern, which was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON, Kentucky, obtained for his colleague (Mr. Davis) leave of absence until the end of the session.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Mr. HAMILTON offered an amendment providing that as preliminary to the appointment of election inspectors in any voting precinct the request for such appointment shall be made by not less than ten citizens of the precinct.

Mr. MORTON said there was no objection to this amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment authorising each of the Circuit judges to appoint one or more District judges to discharge the duties contemplated by the enforcement bill. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the appointment of Supervisors of Election be vested in the District judges. Lost.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted the majority report of the French Arms Sales Investigating Committee, and Mr. STEVENSON submitted a minority report.

Mr. SUMNER protested against the report, and renewed his protest against the constitution of the committee as being contrary to parliamentary law. A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Carpenter, Hamlin and Logan. The report was ordered printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment that the words, "any person," in section 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or person having powers or duties of an official character under that act or the one pending. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment prohibiting the presence or use of troops at any election, unless when necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to maintain peace at the polls when it cannot otherwise be maintained.

Mr. MORTON said he hoped the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. CASSERLY said he had been prompted to offer the amendment by recent occurrences at an election at Mount Vernon. Many other occurrences which, if as reported, ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every man who had the least regard for free institutions.

Mr. COLE said he did not know what occurrences were referred to. He had heard no complaints from any quarter about the manner of conducting the election there.

Mr. CASSERLY rose to make his amendment, but yielded for a motion to adjourn. The Senate agreed that the vote on the bill and pending amendments should be taken at an early hour Monday morning and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DAWES renewed his motion to close the debate on the pending civil service tariff bill, reducing the time from ten minutes to one minute, and it was agreed to.

The House then took up the bill, reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, revising and codifying the pension laws.

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved a proviso, that widows shall not lose their pensions by marrying again, and spoke of the philosophy of encouraging rather than discouraging marriages, whether in maids or widows. The amendment was rejected—67 to 62.

Mr. WHEELER moved an amendment, that whenever a widow shall forfeit her pension on account of remarriage, it will revive on her again becoming a widow, if she is in indigent circumstances. Agreed to—73 to 50.

Without proceeding further than the eighth section of the bill, it went over until Friday next, and the House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the tariff and tax bill. After spending nearly an hour in committee and getting things in an inextricable tangle from the variety of amendments offered, the committee rose and Mr. DAWES moved that the whole of second section, embracing everything, and the rates of ten per cent. reduction, be treated as a single paragraph, so as to limit the power of amendment. That was agreed to, and the House again went into committee.

Mr. COX moved to make a reduction of twenty per cent. of present duties, except in regard to cotton goods, for which he offered the paragraph reported in the original bill. Rejected—47 to 74.

Mr. KERR moved to make the reduction fifteen per cent. on present rates. He said he did not believe that any horizontal reduction would operate as fairly as the present tariff. The rates were adjusted, not on any principle, but as mere jobs. Still he would rather have a reduction of fifteen per cent. than one of ten per cent.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment.

After a good deal of discussion and dilatory voting Mr. KERR and other Liberal members of the same direction were rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to strike out the paragraph which reduces the existing duty on wool and woollen fabrics ten per cent., and to leave them at present rates. Rejected 49 to 72.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved a proviso that no higher rates of duty shall be exacted under the second section than sixty per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Without having made any progress whatever on the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

We take the following items from the Petroleum Center *Record*:

Our correspondent at Pithole sends us word to-day that the Perkins, Vanatter & Billinger well, Thomas Holden farm, started up yesterday at the rate of two hundred barrels per day. As soon as the "heads" was pumped off it settled down to twenty-five barrels, and is yielding that at present.

The Rhodes & Beebe well, same farm, is nearly completed, and will be rigged for pumping.

The Acken well, same farm, started up at the rate of ten barrels daily; was torpedoed and the production fell off somewhat. It will prove a good small well. Pithole territory is looking up, and lively times are anticipated in the coming summer.

The new well on the Gearing farm, between this place and Cherrytree, owned by the Benninghoff Bros., was completed on Saturday and testing commenced. The sand rock is excellent, and a good well is anticipated.

A new well of two hundred barrels is reported on the Wilkins tract, Fagundas. It is near the old Red Walking Beam Well, one of the largest wells in that locality.

The Tidioute *Journal* furnishes this news:

The new well on the Fisher & Cushing lease, Noble farm, is ready to test. They found twenty feet of good sand, and have forty feet of oil in the hole. The well will probably prove a good one. We heartily congratulate our friends on their success.

The Wilkins well on the Badger farm is pumping twenty-five barrels of an amber colored oil per day. It is not yet thoroughly tested, but will undoubtedly prove a paying well.

We hear our friend Wilkins is again in luck on his new farm, formerly the Badger farm, about two and a half miles from Fagundas, towards Neillsburg. His well is down 700 feet, and forty feet in the sand, with lots of gas and three hundred feet of oil in the hole. Glad to hear it. The well is what is called a dry hole.

The McConnellsville, O., *Herald* says: An oil strike on Buck Run has been made recently, the well yielding about ten barrels per day of heavy lubricating oil.

A Foxburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* writes under date of the 8th:

Last Monday a well of Porterfield & Treat's was tested on the Culver farm, in the vicinity of the famous Harris well. It is doing forty barrels.

On Saturday last another well on the Culver farm, near the two above mentioned, belonging to A. S. Palmer & Co., was tested, and now pumps fifty barrels. It is called the "Payne" well, in compliment to Col. O. H. Payne, of Cleveland, O.

Messrs. Palmer & Co. have a well going down on the Fox estate, about five miles up the Clarion river, which had just entered third sand when we visited it, on Monday. At intervals of thirty minutes it was throwing oil over a seventy foot derrick. It will evidently be a very fine well, probably close to a hundred barrel one. This well is called the Mary R. Fox, after the relict of the late Samuel R. Fox, the owner of this immensely valuable estate.

The Hannah No. 5 well on the Clarion, about a mile back of Foxburg, belonging to A. S. Palmer & Co., took fire from the forge in the engine house, about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, and in a very few minutes the derrick and engine house were burned down. The well at the time was in third sand and nearly ready for testing. On Monday the well was flowing at a fearful rate, and throwing the burning oil fully seventy-five feet into the air. The sight was indescribably grand. The flames were finally subdued. One poor fellow who was working on the well at the time of the fire was burned severely about the face and hands.

Last week I mentioned that the Mutual Pipe Line Company were going to sell out to the Empire Line. I understand to-day that arrangements have been perfected for an immediate transfer to the Empire. This will simply be a grab for the Pennsylvania Central.

THE New York *Citizen* says that "Horace Greeley has the Democratic party very much in his own hands." Then Horace, if he has any hopes of getting through the hot weather safely, had better charter a river and buy a soap-factory as soon as possible.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

A Supplemental Treaty Talked Of.

The National Bank Currency.

The Tariff and Adjournment.

The President on Civil Rights.

Boutwell's Views on the Political Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1872.

Consequential Damages.

The announcement that the Alabama negotiations had reached a point where the United States had declined to withdraw the indirect claims from Geneva, to which England had replied that she could not consent to have the conference consider them, has been erroneously interpreted as equivalent to breaking off all further negotiations, but such is not the case. Efforts at a settlement of the difficulty are still making on both sides. These are directed to agreeing upon a supplemental treaty, bearing upon the question of indirect damages alone. A proposition was made on the part of the United States on Friday to agree to a supplemental treaty in which the doctrine of consequential damages should be set forth in a fourth rule, setting forth that whenever Great England or the United States was at war with each other or a neutral, that neutral should only be liable for the direct damages arising from acts of privateers, with the understanding that such a rule should be submitted for the guidance of the Geneva Tribunal in the settlement of all claims which either might lay before it. The effect would be to enable the United States to leave its whole case before the Conference in its present shape. Withdrawing nothing, and at the same time under the rule England would have no cause for objecting to the manner in which we might present the subject of indirect damages in any case, since, when the Tribunal came to act, it would be wholly governed by the rule. The State Department has prepared most of the correspondence which has passed since the date difference arose, and the intention now is to send it Congress to-morrow. The expectation is that the substance of it will be laid before the English Parliament at the session to-morrow night. Some of the last letters of Secretary Fish, sent through the mails, which have not had time to reach their destination, will not be included in the message to Congress.

The National Bank Currency.

An attempt is to be made in a few days to call up the bill providing for reengraving and reprinting all denominations of national bank notes. Various parties interested in the execution of this kind of work have maintained a lobby agent here for some time to press the measure.

Adjournment.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, intends to bring up his adjournment resolution to-morrow. Mr. Hawes hopes to finish the tariff bill the present week, and expects to pass it in a form that will enable the two Houses to come to an agreement. The coalition making to defeat the action in the House seems to have lost strength.

The President on Civil Rights.

Last week at a large meeting of colored citizens here called to consider the subject of civil rights, letters were read from President Grant and the Vice President. It has been a matter of remark that only the Vice President's letter was telegraphed to the country. The following is the President's

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation, extended to me to attend a mass meeting to be held for the purpose of adding to the existing civil rights for the colored citizens of our country. I regret that a previous engagement will detain me at the Executive Mansion this evening, and that I shall not be able to participate with you in person in your efforts to further the cause in which you are laboring. I beg to assure you, however, that my sympathies are entirely with you in favor of the whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the tariff and tax bill. After spending nearly an hour in committee and getting things in an inextricable tangle from the variety of amendments offered, the committee rose and Mr. DAWES moved that the whole of second section, embracing everything, and the rates of ten per cent. reduction, be treated as a single paragraph, so as to limit the power of amendment. That was agreed to, and the House again went into committee.

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Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment.

After a good deal of discussion and dilatory voting Mr. KERR and other Liberal members of the same direction were rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to strike out the paragraph which reduces the existing duty on wool and woollen fabrics ten per cent., and to leave them at present rates. Rejected 49 to 72.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved a proviso that no higher rates of duty shall be exacted under the second section than sixty per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Without having made any progress whatever on the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

We take the following items from the Petroleum Center *Record*:

Our correspondent at Pithole sends us word to-day that the Perkins, Vanatter & Billinger well, Thomas Holden farm, started up yesterday at the rate of two hundred barrels per day. As soon as the "heads" was pumped off it settled down to twenty-five barrels, and is yielding that at present.

The Rhodes & Beebe well, same farm, is nearly completed, and will be rigged for pumping.

The Acken well, same farm, started up at the rate of ten barrels daily; was torpedoed and the production fell off somewhat. It will prove a good small well. Pithole territory is looking up, and lively times are anticipated in the coming summer.

The new well on the Gearing farm, between this place and Cherrytree, owned by the Benninghoff Bros., was completed on Saturday and testing commenced. The sand rock is excellent, and a good well is anticipated.

A new well of two hundred barrels is reported on the Wilkins tract, Fagundas. It is near the old Red Walking Beam Well, one of the largest wells in that locality.

The Tidioute *Journal* furnishes this news:

The new well on the Fisher & Cushing lease, Noble farm, is ready to test. They found twenty feet of good sand, and have forty feet of oil in the hole. The well will probably prove a good one. We heartily congratulate our friends on their success.

The Wilkins well on the Badger farm is pumping twenty-five barrels of an amber colored oil per day. It is not yet thoroughly tested, but will undoubtedly prove a paying well.

We hear our friend Wilkins is again in luck on his new farm, formerly the Badger farm, about two and a half miles from Fagundas, towards Neillsburg. His well is down 700 feet, and forty feet in the sand, with lots of gas and three hundred feet of oil in the hole. Glad to hear it. The well is what is called a dry hole.

The McConnellsville, O., *Herald* says: An oil strike on Buck Run has been made recently, the well yielding about ten barrels per day of heavy lubricating oil.

A Foxburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* writes under date of the 8th:

Last Monday a well of Porterfield & Treat's was tested on the Culver farm, in the vicinity of the famous Harris well. It is doing forty barrels.

On Saturday last another well on the Culver farm, near the two above mentioned, belonging to A. S. Palmer & Co., was tested, and now pumps fifty barrels. It is called the "Payne" well, in compliment to Col. O. H. Payne, of Cleveland, O.

Messrs. Palmer & Co. have a well going down on the Fox estate, about five miles up the Clarion river, which had just entered third sand when we visited it, on Monday. At intervals of thirty minutes it was throwing oil over a seventy foot derrick. It will evidently be a very fine well, probably close to a hundred barrel one. This well is called the Mary R. Fox, after the relict of the late Samuel R. Fox, the owner of this immensely valuable estate.

The Hannah No. 5 well on the Clarion, about a mile back of Foxburg, belonging to A. S. Palmer & Co., took fire from the forge in the engine house, about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, and in a very few minutes the derrick and engine house were burned down. The well at the time was in third sand and nearly ready for testing. On Monday the well was flowing at a fearful rate, and throwing the burning oil fully seventy-five feet into the air. The sight was indescribably grand. The flames were finally subdued. One poor fellow who was working on the well at the time of the fire was burned severely about the face and hands.

Last week I mentioned that the Mutual Pipe Line Company were going to sell out to the Empire Line. I understand to-day that arrangements have been perfected for an immediate transfer to the Empire. This will simply be a grab for the Pennsylvania Central.

THE New York *Citizen* says that "Horace Greeley has the Democratic party very much in his own hands." Then Horace, if he has any hopes of getting through the hot weather safely, had better charter a river and buy a soap-factory as soon as possible.

CONSULTATION.

Ten or twelve Republican Senators had a consultation with the President last night at the Executive Mansion.

THAT TIRESOME TREATY.

While it is generally believed from newspaper statements the treaty of Washington will fail of execution, gentlemen in official positions are not willing to make such admission. Nothing of the official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain which has taken place since the respective statements of the case have been filed with the Geneva Tribunal has been given to the public, but enough is known through other channels to apprehend danger to the treaty, owing to the objection of the British government to the presentation of claims for consequential damages, and in effect asking for their withdrawal, as a movement preliminary to arrangement effecting future belligerency and neutrality, and our refusal to accede to its wishes. Private letters from London, received here say positively that the British Government will withdraw from the Geneva Tribunal rather than go before it with our claims for consequential damages pending. No such threat has, however, reached our Government. The question is now where it was several months ago, where a friendly note objecting to our presentation of that class of claims was received by the government, the original position of the two countries not having been in the least degree changed by correspondence. The reply of Secretary Fish to the last communication received from London will not reach its destination for eight or ten days, and as the two governments, as there is no need for haste, do not conduct their diplomacy by means of telegrams, as important errors may occur on their transmission, if for no other reason, there now can be said that the treaty has failed. While the executive department of the Government is committed against withdrawing the claims for consequential damages, and in effect deny that England should by implication dictate to us a modification of the American statement of the case, it does not follow that the negotiations is at an end. In this condition of misunderstanding between the two nations, and while this Government does not expect any favored consideration for consequential damages, but desires all claims of whatever character to be disposed of forever by the Tribunal of Arbitrators, it will continue the correspondence in the hope of removing the difficulty, so that if the treaty should fail, the responsibility will rest with Great Britain and not with the United States.

WHITE LEAD WORKS DESTROYED.

Destructive Fire in the Tenth Ward—Over $150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—The Insurance, &c.

Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, the white lead works of Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz, on Liberty street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, took fire and in a very short time was reduced to ruins. The fire originated in the packing room on one of the upper floors of the building, but from what cause has not yet been definitely arrived at. The flames spread with amazing rapidity and soon the entire building was on fire. Owing to the fact that the key of the nearest fire alarm signal box was deposited in the Tenth Ward Bank and the bank being closed it was not until several minutes after the fire had been discovered that the alarm could be sounded. This accomplished, the department was speedily on hand and, under the direction of Chief Engineer White and Assistant Engineer Hamill, was soon at work and did all that was possible to extinguish the flames. Such was the inflamable nature of the contents of the building that the water thrown seemed to add fuel to the fire, and the flames found for every window of the manufactory. A couple of tenement houses in the rear of the factory, owned by Wm. Siebert, caught fire and were ignited, but were saved from total loss. Adjoining the works was the Sheridan House, owned by Michael Barrell, and O'Brien's Exchange, each drinking saloon, which were damaged to the extent of $500 each. The White Lead Works building cost $52,000, and the machinery therein was valued at about $30,000, which, together with the stock destroyed, made a total loss of about $150,000 on the property. Messrs. Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz are insured as follows:

North American, of Philadelphia	$ 5,000
Hartford, of Hartford, Conn	5,000
Allegheny	5,000
International, of N. Y	5,000
Ætna	5,000
Delmut Safety, of Philadelphia	5,000
Penn	5,000
Cash	5,000
Citizens'	5,000
Western	5,000
Monongahela	5,000
Union, of Bangor, Me. } Geo. W. Dean, Agent }	2,500
Eastern,	2,500
Making a total of	$60,000

The insurance, if any, on the other property destroyed has not been ascertained. Fire Marshal Brennan is engaged in making a perfect investigation as to the origin of the fire and it is hoped that he may prove successful, as rumors that the destruction was the work of an incendiary were quite freely circulated to-day. During the progress of the fire one Teddy McCarthy and others gave the fireman considerable trouble by interfering with them, and at one time a general fight was imminent. Mr. Gin Patrick, of the insurance Company issues policies of insurance after a careful inspection of the boilers, covering all loss or damage to boilers, buildings and machinery, arising from steam boiler explosions. The business of the company includes all kinds of steam boilers, stationary, marine and locomotive. Full information concerning the plan of the company can be had and risks obtained at our office, No. 81 Fourth avenue. Loomis & Collingwood.

Decree of Divorce.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, the following decree of divorce was made in the case of W. Harry H. Algeo vs. Mary M. Algeo.

"And now, to wit, May 11th, 1872, the Court having heard this cause, and having fully considered and proceeded to determine the same as to law and justice appertaining, and it appearing to the Court that the facts set forth in the petition of the complainant and therefore, in

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872.

The call for the conventions to nominate a Republican county ticket, is given elsewhere. The primary meetings will be held on Saturday, the 25th inst., and the conventions, six in number, on the Tuesday following. The necessary directions for the government of voters and the election boards are given in the call.

Information from Holland states that the Dutch Cabinet has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote in the States General on the income tax question. If our own legislators possessed only half the sensitiveness to public opinion of these stolid Hollanders concerning the same matter, the hated income tax would long ago have been abolished out of existence. But it is not too late yet to profit by a good example.

The one thing needful for the comfort of our citizens is a thorough and systematic cleaning of the streets and alleys. The residents along a portion of Fourth avenue have tried the experiment of keeping the thoroughfare clean by individual effort, and the result shows that this plan can be made to work. It is a luxury to pass over that portion of the street. In the absence of proper municipal arrangements, this plan should be adopted on the principal avenues; but why cannot Councils take the matter in hand and give us clean streets?

The death of a child in Allegheny, on Saturday, by the caving in of a sand bank, calls for the rigid enforcement of the ordinance requiring such places to be securely fenced in. The excavation where this accident occurred is about thirty feet deep, and the banks are liable to give way at any moment. This child, in company with an elder boy, was playing in the sand, and both were buried up. A suit for damages will, it is said, be instituted against the proprietor of the ground, but the immediate duty of the city authorities is to see that the ordinance for guarding against such accidents is enforced in every instance. There are several other excavations in the same neighborhood equally exposed and just as dangerous.

With the apple blossoms comes the annual squabble over the text books to be used in the public schools. Alterations in text books, as in most other things, are doubtless necessary at times; but change for the mere sake of substituting one book for another, or because the agents of one publisher may be able to use more persuasive arguments than another, however it may help the successful publisher, does the schools no good, and generally results in imposing unnecessary burdens and annoyances upon parents. It is difficult to see how these periodical changes can be prevented; but since it is undeniably true, that the publishers are, in nine cases out of ten, at the bottom of the agitation, and that self-advantage, rather than the advancement of the schools, is the moving cause, some method of reform should be devised, for the purpose of relieving the public from imposition.

News of another desperate affray between the United States authorities and a party of outlaws, in which a number on both sides were killed and wounded, comes from the Indian Territory, throughout which great excitement is said to prevail. In view of these tragical occurrences, repeated at intervals for years past; of the loose manner in which the administration of matters is conducted in that quarter; of the constant encroachment of the whites upon the Indians, and the jealousy of the latter for the maintenance of their rights, it is questionable whether the most effectual remedy for the present disturbed and troublous condition of affairs would not be found in the establishment of a territorial government over that country, in such a manner as to secure to the Indian the full rights of citizenship, and give to him and to all others who may rightfully enter the country, the same protection under the same laws. This opinion is said to be rapidly spreading among the better classes of the Indians themselves. At all events it is evident that the condition of affairs there demands the immediate and careful attention of Congress, and that the longer the present unsatisfactory state of things is permitted to continue, the more injuriously it must necessarily operate upon the welfare of the tribes in question.

The Secretary of the American Industrial League has written a letter from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to the Chairman of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, in which he emphatically states that that organization will in no case support Mr. Greeley. This is nothing more than was to have been expected. The workingmen of the country have not forgotten what Mr. Greeley taught them concerning Protection, even if he himself has partly abjured his beliefs. The wisdom of their decision, however, is all the more apparent from the fact that the Missouri *Republican*, the first journal in the country to advocate the passive policy, has already raised the cry of "Free trade and Horace Greeley;" saying that there in nothing in the support of the candidate to prevent an active support of the doctrine; that the Democrats and Liberals of the West have no idea of giving up their free trade principles, nor even of suspending them; that the next House of Reprentatives ought to be in favor of free trade as the leading principle in our tariff system, and that such a House can be elected, along with Mr. Greeley, as easily as not. A voter, it states, ought to be allowed to cast one vote for Greeley for President, and another for a free trade Democrat or Liberal for Congress. This, it says, will undoubtedly be the plan pursued in the West; adding that, if the result should be, as it almost certainly will be, the election of a majority of Democrats and Liberals to the House, pledged to free trade, "Horace Greeley, protectionist though he could not, and, by his own admission, would not stand in the way of the adoption of the new doctrine." What do the workingmen of the country think of the conspiracy?

The general tone of our exchanges regarding the growing crops, tends to the belief that, notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter, and its damaging effect upon cereals of all kinds, it is probable most agricultural staples, should their present promise be fulfilled, will return an average yield. A careful study of the wheat reports from Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, shows that the yield of this important staple promises to be quite equal to the average, while the same is true of Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin, not including California, in which it promises to be extraordinary large. In our own State, owing to the ravages of the fly and the lateness of the season, in many counties it will be almost an entire failure. In Delaware and West Virginia, also, the outlook is unpromising, and neither Texas nor Arkansas appear to make much of a show. In Kansas the crop is coming out much better than was anticipated. In nearly all the wheat-growing States a considerably larger area has been sown than ever before; and, upon the whole, a careful review of the situation shows that although there may be entire failures in some States and but thin crops in others, yet, taking the country in general, the present indications of an average crop are quite favorable. With regard to corn, oats, barley and rye, the prospects are encouraging for good crops of all these cereals. The corn crop in the Southern States promises to be fully equal to that of last year, while the probabilities of a bountiful yield on the Pacific coast are reported better than usual. In most of the oat-growing States it is estimated that there will be an increased production. Barley and rye, although in some places considerably damaged, upon the whole give indications of making good returns. It is greatly to be hoped the present cheering indications may continue.

That the course of the United States Senate with regard to Amnesty has been, to say the least, unfortunate, is generally conceded by the Republican press; but the charge of the opposition that the late defeat of the measure was brought about by the "Radical" members of that body in order to leave the resentments and passions of the past still open as causes of ill-feeling and sectional hostility, is as absurd as it is untrue. Not now to discuss the question whether, as a matter of equal and exact justice, the colored people of the country are not as fully entitled to the benefits of civil rights as the late rebels are to those of Amnesty, and whether the two measures ought not to go hand in hand together, it is matter of record that the defeat of Amnesty was distinctly and deliberately accomplished by the Liberals. The measure simply requires a two-third vote, and this it can at any time receive whenever the "Liberal" Senators who are opposed to Mr. Sumner's civil rights amendment shall yield their objections to it. In view of the recent statement of Frederick Douglass that after himself and his associate delegates to the late New Orleans Convention had passed south of Cincinnati on their way to the Convention, their impression that, having paid first class fare they should receive first class treatment, "vanished into thin air," themselves descending "to the dead level of race, color, and previous condition of servitude," and that at every point their pathway was beset with indignities and insults that wound and bruise, it is a little strange that Liberalism should not be liberal enough to conjoin justice for the black man with magnanimity for the white. We have no doubt that all remaining political disabilities on account of the rebellion ought to be swept away at once and forever. Does the new alliance between Liberalism and Democracy hold the same view with respect to social ostracism?

THE GREAT BLUNDER.

Few will be much disappointed by the evil fate which seems to have overtaken the Treaty of Washington, as the event has been pretty confidently expected by most intelligent people ever since the first publication of the American case. The original blunder of introducing the claim for indirect damages rendered the failure of the treaty inevitable from the beginning, as it was certain that England would not, and in consistency with past actions and familiarly known declarations, could not agree to the arbitration of such a claim. The withdrawal of the claim was the one honorable way of escape from the difficulty which had occurred, a way at first broad and easy, which, however, would be soon closed effectually and permanently. The best minds in the country early saw that in our own interest the claim ought not to have been presented, and having been presented, ought to be abandoned. That it was unwise to put forward the claim seems at present to be the opinion of most of the leading newspapers. Pity they did not say so on the first publication of the case. If at that time the American press had taken the lead in giving expression to the most intelligent sentiment of the country, the Government in deference to the popular sentiment could have creditably and gratefully retreated from its untenable position, and not only the Treaty but the best reputation of the nation for moderation and elevation of motive in the negotiation of the Treaty would have been rescued. Instead of thus meeting the emergency and justifying its lofty pretensions, the press was generally either silent, or without reservation it defended Mr. Bancroft Davis's unpardonable buncombe. The leading daily journals of New York especially failed worthily to embrace the opportunity of rendering a priceless service to the country, as while some of them lifted up their voices in that old cry of most valorous readiness for war, so disgusting to sensible people, the more respectable of them entered into long and elaborate discussions of the question at issue, which however able in knowledge and logic, were well adapted to mislead opinion both at home and abroad.

Of course when the tone of British statesmen and the London press had become arrogantly exacting, and when the American Government had endeavored to reconcile them to its statement of the case, by useless concessions and by the suggestion of transparent subterfuges, unworthy of a great nation either to offer or to accept, the time had gone by when the claim could be removed from the case without the sacrifice of dignity. We have never intended to say, that, in the form which the controversy finally took on, the American Government ought unconditionally to recede from its false position. Unfortunately a mode of settlement easy and honorable in the case of two persons is often impossible in the instance of two Governments, where misconstruction, misrepresentations, loss of prestige and endless animosities would be the proper consequences of a step which an individual might take to the credit of his good nature and to the enhancement of his influence. If the claim for indirect damages is to be ultimately withdrawn as a prerequisite to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries, it will have to be done in deference to such an expression of the popular will as shall make necessary a change in the person of the Secretary of State.

One of the worst consequences of the way in which this subject of arbitration has been managed, is the impression which it has produced on the public opinion of the world. In fact, English diplomacy has gained such a triumph as no doubt surprises the oldest member of the profession, a triumph which may well seem to compensate their defeat at the hands of Prince Gortschakoff. The only drawback upon the satisfaction it affords is probably the reflection that the opportunity offered made the performance so easy as to divest it of any considerable credit. In our complaints against England the sympathies of all Europe were with us, a fact which certainly had much to do in extorting the remarkable apology contained in the treaty. But by disregarding the apology, by urging our claims in the harsh tone of resentment which would have been becoming if no apology had ever been made, and by the exorbitance of our demands, the American sympathies of other nations have been completely alienated, and in good measure turned to our adversary. Standing on such vantage ground, it is not surprising that English journalists have been unable to repress imprudent exultation over the defeat which Americans have brought on themselves. Irritated by British exultation it is just as little surprising that some of our metropolitan editors are beginning to hurl across the Atlantic those terrible notes of scorn and defiance with which before the era of good feeling they were accustomed at short intervals to relieve their lofty minds. It is, however, a great pity that either the English or the American people should be held responsible for or have to feel compromised by these journalistic utterances which really express the sentiments of the great mass of neither nation. The English people as a whole long for nothing so much as a peaceful settlement of their troubles with us; the American people as a whole have no desire to press upon the English claims of which the concession would degrade them. The incidental difficulty which has occurred in the attempt to carry out the treaty is regretted by the best portion of the American people on the score of good feeling as well as of their material interests, and they are quite willing, we believe, that the English nation should be aware of their regret. A newspaper whether in London or in New York engages in a poor and unworthy however profitable business, which uses its influence to increase existing complications. In announcing and dwelling upon the fact that there is, to say the least, a strong sentiment in this country against the indirect claims, we are quite unable to see that the London journals are guilty of any offense which calls for rebuke. Indeed, from various sources we learn that Americans in Great Britain and on the continent are at pains to make it understood that the American people disapprove of their case in the form in which it was presented.

A VANISHED CONTRAST.

Those who ever read Sir Francis Head's "Bundle of French Sticks," or the extracts quoted from that book by Mr. W. R. Greg, doubtless remember the cheerful and generally gratifying report therein given of Parisian poverty. In the worst quarters of Paris, even among its most destitute population, the English visitor was able nowhere to find a class existing in the condition of squalid and repulsive poverty in which great multitudes not only in London but in other British cities were and had long been sunk. Several causes could then be assigned for the contrast in favor of the Parisian poor. Mr. Greg refers the difference in part to the difference of national character, to the superior imaginative and self-respecting qualities of the French, and in part to the difference of habits. As regards the latter cause, the intemperance of the British and the temperance of the French were chiefly taken account of. Both Sir Francis Head and Mr. Greg wrote a good many years ago, and there is reason to fear that a visit to Paris at the present day would not suggest a comparison so favorable to its poverty stricken classes. Within the last few years drunkenness has fearfully increased among them, in consequence of the excitements and hardships of war, and the number of persons unable to provide for themselves has multiplied at an astonishing rate. Poor widows and children reduced to a state of vagabondage swarm in the great city. Little girls of the most tender age left without parental guard, are exposed to the most dangerous temptations, while boys equally young almost inevitably become thieves, and street-begging is the resource of them all. The fathers of many of these children have either been removed from the country or are under sentence of transportation. The proposition was made that the government should pay the expenses of sending their families with the convicts, but it has been rejected. Of very many of these destitute families in Paris the fathers are still in prison on various charges connected with the Communist revolt. A large proportion of them are innocent, or at any rate will when brought to trial be discharged as innocent, but having been incarcerated for more than a year in the worst conceivable company, it is easy to imagine what sort of citizens they will be on regaining their liberty. Finding their families beggars, they are likely enough to take up the same trade or do worse. Instead of being the contented, self-respecting class whom the English observer looked upon with so much respect and admiration, a large proportion of the poor of Paris form the most dangerous element that any city could have within it, people deeply embittered against society and prepared to lend a hand in destroying it at the first opportunity. M. Thiers has lately sent a commission to London for the purpose of studying and reporting on the English workhouse system, with the view of introducing that lovely British institution into Paris. It would certainly be rash to predict its success anywhere among the mercurial, freedom-loving French. A French workhouse would have to be a prison with a strong guard.

In the opinion of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the best speaking and journalistic talent will be quite wanting to the Greeley concern in the coming election campaign. It thinks that the mouths of both Carl Schurz and Trumbull are shut up, unless to the public scandal they choose in servile fetters to run behind their conquerors.

A good and honestly selected Liberal Ticket would have had the powerful support of Stanley Mathews, Hoadley, Hecker, Koerner, Stallo and other such prominent Americans and Germans. No German paper in Cincinnati may defile itself by supporting the Greeley ticket. The *Anzeiger des Westens* in St. Louis will oppose it with all its might; even the New York *Staatszeitung* may not burn its fingers by touching it. The Milwaukee *Herold*, the only German Republican paper of Wisconsin, instead of incurring the ill will of its readers, will wait for the action of the Reunionists and the Democrats. The Republican *Staatszeitung*, of New Orleans, will probably not support the ticket. The *Westliche Post*, in St. Louis, seems as if struck by lightning or with paralysis. With the cold remark that it has nothing to say about the ticket and the platform, it commends them both to the examination of its readers. This implies much, as the *Westliche Post* is the godfather of the Liberal movement, and was formerly the warm friend of Gratz Brown, its Missouri candidate.

In the Cincinnati Convention, honesty, intelligence and talent, which were all represented in unusual measure, were overreached, put down, and rascally maltreated by the huckstering spirit, by wire-pulling, and by meanness. The cheats and chafferers could indeed make nominations, but when it comes to the election they will see well enough that they can accomplish nothing without the assistance of the best heads who have given splendor and life to the movement.

Remarking upon the political situation and outlook, and referring, incidentally, to the feeling or clannishness which in a greater or less degree exists among our various naturalized citizens, the Chicago *German American* has some words whose cosmic force and wisdom should commend themselves to general attention at this juncture. While that journal holds the feeling itself to be natural and proper, it emphatically deprecates all separate political organization and action, and says that disregard for, or indifference to the interests and welfare of all, is wholly out of place in this country; adding that since foreigners come here of their own free will, it is their manifest duty to cast their lots with, and work harmoniously for, the prosperity and greatness of their common country. To this end it calls upon German-American Republicans everywhere to remain steadfast and true to the great party under whose principles and policy the country has made such remarkable progress—advice which in all probability will be very generally followed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is of course impossible for many of the inhabitants of our thickly crowded city to have gardens of their own, but it is practicable for the majority to have window gardens, for no great amount of money is necessary to enjoy this luxury; indeed, the simplest taste, with the most trivial expense, can often vie with artistic effect with the results that have been drawn out of far longer purses than most people can command.

The project is again mooted among the Rabbis of Europe of leading the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine and establishing a Jewish kingdom there once more.

The mining speculation now raging in the Pacific States has produced some curious changes of fortune, not the least remarkable of which is the case of a banking house, which some months ago failed for a quarter of a million of dollars, its assets consisting chiefly of a lot of mining shares supposed to be worthless. The recent rise in mining stock, however, has enabled the bank to discharge every cent of its liabilities, besides leaving a surplus of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars.

Out in Wisconsin the other day a gallant young man drew a pretty girl towards him and kissed her, and just at that moment a beam fell from the floor above to the spot where she was standing before. That kiss saved the girl's life. The story has spread like wildfire, and the beaming lasses throughout the State generally, are now continually being snatched from imaginary dangers.

The greater portion of the lands in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah require to be irrigated before they can be devoted profitably to the production of grain, fruits or vegetables. Persons contemplating settlement in those localities should therefore form colonies of such numbers that they may be enabled at once to inaugurate a system of irrigation.

Oregon papers say that there never was a time when the material growth of that State was so rapid as at the present.

The life insurance companies of Connecticut pay in taxes fifty-nine per cent. of the regular expenses of the State.

While Massachusetts has just taken off the commutation tax or "head money" from foreign immigrants to that port, the Legislature of New York is working to have the head money tax at the port of New York increased from $1.50 to $2.50 per head. If they succeed, the effect will be to turn the tide of immigration from New York to Boston.

A Massachusetts citizen who was recently elected a justice of the peace, took the first step in his new career by providing himself with a law library, consisting of a copy of the revised statutes and a volume of Shakespeare. He read both works diligently, but the Shakespearian book seemed to strike him most favorably. The other day he gave his opinion confidentially to a friend that he didn't suppose there were twenty men in Massachusetts who could have written such a volume.

A New York lady, with a fondness for pet mice, the other day took one of these little animals to a doctor, telling him that it was sick, and that it had been brought to her from a tenement house where there had been several cases of small-pox. After examing the mouse the doctor found that it was covered with sores. He sprinkled some disinfecting powder over it, and in a short time it died. It was then dissected, and a clear case of small-pox in its worst form was revealed. The remains were inclosed in a glass jar, and are to be sent to the hospital for further examination, as it is believed to be the first case of the kind ever heard of.

In Krupp's famous steel works, at Essen, Prussia, there are 514 furnaces for smelting, roasting and cementing; 614 for welding, heating, coking, and other purposes; 160 forges, 340 turning lathes, 190 planing machines, 91 grinding machines, 65 grooving benches, 114 boring machines, 120 other machines; 150 steam boilers, 256 steam engines, aggregating 8,377 horse-power, the largest being of 1,000 horse-power. There are 7,100 work people who made, in 1871, 130,000,000 pounds of steel.

A farce called "Consequential Damages" is having a great run at a London theater. So it is at Washington, under manager Fish.

Last week a defendant in a New York court produced a letter from his washerwoman testifying to his good character. This witty stroke of flat-iron-y procured his release.

The American Medical Association, now in session at Philadelphia, has wisely recommended that all bottles containing poison be not only labeled "poison," so as to convey the danger signal through the brain to the eye, but that they be roughened on one side so that the touch can read the caution; and that the most efficient antidote should be plainly stated on the label. By this arrangement, the liability of swallowing death in the dark, instead of relief, by a mistake of bottles, will be avoided; and if the poison should be taken, it will not be necessary to post away for a druggist before administering a remedy or jeopardizing a life by reliance on a treacherous memory.

The New York *Tribune* states that a number of interesting experiments have lately been made with what is known as Ambler's "vapor fuel" machine. With this machine rarified steam, injected into the flame of vapor of hydrogen and carbon escaping from a close generator under pressure, is itself consumed, hydrogen gas of intense heat being formed. The experiments show a saving of over fifty per cent. over coal in the manufacture of iron, glass and porcelain, together with the entire utilization of heat, with no smoke or ashes, and with but one-fourth the ordinary amount of labor.

It is stated in an article in the *Penn Monthly*, that in Philadelphia there are only 3,500 apprentices among 92,112 journeymen, distributed in 8,000 establishments. This is but one apprentice to every two and a quarter shops and every twenty-six workmen. There are at the same time 22,000 youths in that city between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and it is maintained that many of these are debarred from getting employment by the injudicious action of the trades unions in placing a limitation upon the number of apprentices.

President Grant addressed a note to the Colored Civil Rights meeting at Washington on Thursday, in which he says: "I beg to assure you that I sympathize most cordially in any effort to secure for all people, of whatever race, nationality or color, the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be entitled." Can our colored citizens obtain from Mr. Greeley any more distinct and positive assurance of sympathy? And would the company in which he at present trains be likely to give it any greater weight?

The King of Denmark is reported to have offered a prize of $1,000 for the best history of the United States since the close of the civil war.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ullis Carson; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

PERSONAL.

Mario has returned to the lyric stage, having incurred heavy losses by the failure of some firms in Florence with whom he had deposited his fortune.

There died in California lately a man named Arnold Martin, who, though only fifty-two at the time of his decease, is said to have started, since his twentieth year, not less than eighteen different newspapers in New England, the South and the Northwest. He was never successful in a single enterprise; but those to whom he sold out often made money. By an extraordinary degree of roving energy he managed to keep very poor all his life long.

Of Kate Field, who is sojourning in London, and of her lecture on Charles Dickens, a leading English journal says: "But few can doubt the clearness of her insight, the acuteness of her criticism, and the beauty of the language in which she clothes her ideas. The humorous and the pathetic sides of Dickens are treated with equal appreciation, and in rendering her illustrations of character Miss Field displays genuine dramatic power.

John Russell Young, whose departure for Europe was recently noted, takes the position of London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at a salary of eight thousand dollars a year, holding the same position in London that Mr. Smalley of the *Tribune* holds.

Norfolk, Virginia, was the scene of a somewhat romantic marriage a few days ago, the bride having crossed the ocean alone to be united to her lover. The young man recently came to this country to seek his fortune. He landed at Norfolk, and from there he went to Richmond, where he readily obtained work. When he saw that he had prospect of steady employment, he wrote to his betrothed to come over; and she, with true woman's faith, and after a long voyage landed safely, and the marriage took place without superfluous delay.

Among the books which will be largely sold this summer, none, perhaps, is more likely to achieve a greater success than Parton's life of Greeley, which will be read with fresh interest now.

Mr. Elihu Burritt is said to make a point of learning a new language every year. This year he thinks of undertaking the tariff plank of the Liberal Republican platform.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a gossiping little paragraph about "Notable Old Frenchmen," which gives the age of George Sand at sixty-eight. This is correct as to age. As to sex it is the wrong way to advertise her.

A correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* has been to hear an Emerson conversation, and, according to his description, at intervals, "Emerson falls into a soliloquy, and is apparently unconscious of the presence of his audience; then he will sometimes have trouble in finding his place in book or manuscript; and in these breaks, the listeners take long breaths, slightly change their positions, and prepare for another ten minutes of strained attention, which is more than flattery. No one, after seeing the trials, the patience, the sweetness and the real pleasure of the audiences, can doubt the hearty admiration and the widespread personal friendship felt for Mr. Emerson."

The New York *Observer* says that Professor Morse provided in his will for the preparation of his biography, and that his executors will at once select a biographer in accordance with the will.

It is said that General Sheridan and several other persons who had the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis when on his visit to the United States, are to be honored very soon by receiving decorations from the Emperor, in acknowledgment of the politeness and kindness shown Alexis while here.

There is in London a railway clearing house which it would seem might profitably be imitated in this country. It has many hundreds of employes, who record the sums realized by different companies upon traffic collectively, the state of their mutual accounts with each other at stated periods, and the balances due. What characterizes "collective tariff," wherewith the clearing house is exclusively occupied, is the through transportation, without transhipment, by many companies' lines, both of passengers and freight of every kind; transportation paid for at only one place, however many may have co-operated, and whether or not intermediate lines were steamers, such as run between English, Scotch and Irish ports. It not only supervises the mutual transactions of the companies associated, but furnishes the advantages of a centralized and consolidated directory. It treats business, debit and credit, just as do bankers' clearing houses. The different sums received from service rendered in common, are apportioned among the different companies interested, upon a pre-established basis,—all the dues of one to another are ascertained, and the balance found is, by the rules, a discharge of all accounts. The jurisdiction of the railway clearing house extends now to upwards of thirteen thousand miles of railway lines.

A recent report upon the subject estimates that there are two thousand building societies now in existence in England and Wales, the total number of members being eight hundred thousand, with a subscribed capital of over forty-five million dollars, a loan and deposit capital of over thirty millions, total assets to the amount of eighty-five millions, mortgage advances over eighty millions, and a yearly income of more than fifty-five millions. One society has nearly seventeen thousand members, and another ten thousand. The income of a single society is nearly eight millions of dollars.

How Not to Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defense—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adopted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,

CARBOLIC SOAP.

POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,

For Killing Bugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 16th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

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Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogues, with full information, address

Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
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NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

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OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Offer a Full and Complete Line of

Ladies' Muslin, Linen and Cambric

UNDERGARMENTS,

OF

Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques, Skirts, &c.

Also, every description of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO

Vests, Bodies and Drawers,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of French and German

CORSETS,

All Grades in stock at all times, at LOWEST PRICES.

EMBROIDERED PLAIN AND LACE TRIMMED

CORSET COVERS

Latest Styles of Hair Cloth and Steel Spring

Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.,

NOW OPEN AT

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RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

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TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Just received, another lot of Silk and Linen

FANS,

Beautiful styles and in great variety.

A Complete Assortment of the Newest Styles of

PARASOLS,

With Tourist and ordinary Handles.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT

Contains all the Newest Styles of LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, of White Lawn, Black Lawn, Buff and Gray Linen, Striped Seersucker and other materials, all made up in the best style.

Dolly Varden Polonaises.

Misses' Suits, in White Pique, Braided, Buff, Linen and Cambric, Braided.
White Pique School Dresses.

At Prices to Suit All Customers.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

T. Scandrett & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. BOOBYER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

No. 225 LIBERTY ST.,

SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. MCCANCE

Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage,

HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

NO. 107 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Bailing, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Mens' Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
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Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.

The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.

Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.

We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND Notions,

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Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

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MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

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Finest Styles of the Season.

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OIL CLOTHS,
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MATTINGS AND MATS.

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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

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SILKS, SILKS.

Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities.
Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.

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BLACK ALPACAS

A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

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CASSIMERES,

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AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE AND

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank, DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, 1872.

The week closing to-day has had little to characterize it beyond the dullness incident to the hot weather. Money continues not abundant, although there is no great pressure for loans; merchants have provided themselves pretty generally for the season, hence no great demand for loans from responsible houses. The redundancy of money, which marked last summer as exceptional, is not likely to be repeated the coming season. Our reasons for this belief, the high prices of staple commodities and western demand for long credits, have been fully given before. The country districts will probably feel a material letting up in money rates when the wool clipis paid for. Usually the wool season is stretched out for three or four months, but the high prices for all classes of wool will cause the immediate marketing of the whole clip and distribute among the farmers a large amount of cash, drawn principally from the New England States. The result of these payments will be an increase in the deposits of the country banks and of such of our city institutions as have a large country correspondence.

—The opinion we expressed a fortnight since, of an advance in the gold premium, has been fully realized, the closing rate to-day being 114¾, and all indications point to a still further advance, unless the Secretary of the Treasury pays out some millions of his hoarded $130,000,000, which he is not likely to do.

—The condition of the Washington treaty has effectually stopped the negotiation of American securities in Europe: our exports of grain and cotton are light, and must continue so till after harvest. Western authorities report the crop of winter wheat almost a failure, and fears are entertained for the spring wheat crop owing to the backwardness of the season and the lack of rains. Chicago No. 2 wheat is quoted at a figure which, with freight added, is higher than the eastern market, showing that the home demand is up to the supply, leaving no surplus for exportation. As the balance of trade is largely against us, the only thing left is to ship specie to pay our foreign debts, which must inevitably lead to a higher rate of the gold premium. A short crop will also lead to a reduction of railroad earnings, with a probable passage of dividends and a decline in the price of stocks. The last bank statement shows that our banks are in no condition to extend their loans, and the condition of Pittsburgh is a fair index of all the other leading cities. The outlook is not an encouraging one to speculative interests, but stands as a warning to business men to take a conservative course.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114½
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	118½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Central Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	116

—We hear of inquiry for Erie and Pittsburgh consolidated sevens, 82 and interest being bid; also for Steubenville and Indiana first mortgage 6's, 93 and interest bid. No sales reported.

The bank statement shows an increase of $194,025 in reserve, which may be considered favorable, although parties interested have learned so to manipulate these weekly reports that they are no longer reliable as a fair exhibit of the condition of the market.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 11, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Caxton				21¾		
West'n Union Tel		81		81		
Quicksilver		41¼		41¼		
Pacific Mail	74½	74½	75	74½	75	75
Adams Express				68		
Wells, Fa'go & Co				41		
American Express		74½		74½		
United States Ex		46		46		
New York Central	96½	96½	97	97	97¼	97¼
N. Y. Central scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Erie	67½	67½	67½	68	68¼	68½
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	94½	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & North'w	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. preferred	93	93	93	93	93	93
Rock Island	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Tennessee 6s				68¾		
Wabash				42		
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago & Rock Isl	117	117	117	117		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hoosac T. & E				98¾		
Hartem		120½		120½		
New Jersey Central		101½		101½		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Tennessee 6s (bonds)				68¾		
Do. new				68¾		
South Carolina, July						
South Carolina, April						
Virginia 6s				56¾		

—To those who have funds to invest, and to those who wish to increase their income from funds already invested in other securities, we recommend Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. Bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) gold interest, and secured by a first mortgage on both the road and the land grant of great extent and value, they combine unusual profitableness with unquestionable security.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders to the sinking fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, temporarily to the payment of interest thereon, if necessary. This provision will make the railroad company itself a constant and heavy purchaser of its own securities in the open market after the road is completed, and until the bonds mature or are all bought in.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	57½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. & Erie	26	North Pennsylv'a R.	18½
Lehigh Navigation	25	Camden and Amboy	125
Catawissa	17½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	18½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	41¾	Reading	59

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—Tobacco—sales 117 hhds; logs $7 30@8 00; low to good leaf $8 22½@. Bagging firm at 19½@25c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 23½c. Flour firm but not quotably higher; extra family $7 50. Corn—demand good and steady. Wheat nominal. Rye firm; prime $1 04@1 05. Oats in light demand at 46c. Barley—fall 90c. Mess pork quiet at $12 75. Bacon active and steady.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 11.—Flour quiet at $10@10 50. Choice white wheat in demand and advanced; extra held above buyer's views. Corn firm at 56c; sales at 49½@49½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The week closes upon a reasonably active market, with but few changes in prices. The BOAT market continues excited and still higher rates seem probable. With regard to wheat it is difficult to give current quotations. The arrivals are light, the mills taking all offered. The weather, to use the language of an enthusiastic young farmer, "is bully for the crops.

Below will be found the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 75 bbls. Common $3 00@3 25; choice $5 50@5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and prices nominal; prime, per gallon, 70@75c; half gallon pails per dozen $5 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 5¾@6c; refined 6½@7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5½@; bitrate soda, crude, 5½c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BUTTER—Choice fresh roll 25@28c ₩ lb; prime, 20@22c ₩ lb; prime packed, 17@20c ₩ lb; Baker's, 8@9c ₩ lb. Receipts 554 packages.

BEANS—Prime navy $3 10 ₩ bushel; common and mixed, $3.

BROOM CORN—Sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a8c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Rahner ½ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts—bacon, pieces, 1,152; tierces 25. Prices are unchanged. We quote unvassed hams 13¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c.

CURED—Market is dull with sales at $9 to $15 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—There is a more active demand, with sales steady. Sperm, 45c; tallow, 8½c; tallow dipped, 9c; star, 34 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80a6 00.

CUTTINGS—We are reported a fair demand for Eastern pickings at $15 00a17 00 ₩ bbl; western ₩ bbl, $10 00a15 00 per hundred lbs.

CHEESE—Owing to an increased supply prices are lower. We quote Dairy at 12a18c and factory at 15a16c ₩ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams nominal at 9a9c ₩ lb; shoulders nominal at 4¾a5c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₩ lb; lard 7¾a8c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—Refined loits 19a20c ₩ gall, with the usual small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17a18 ₩ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 00; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 as 75; Johnston $3 25; Rosendale $4 00 as 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $7 50a8 75 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand for dried fruits at the following figures: Apples 9a10c ₩ lb; peaches, halves, 9½a10½c ₩ lb; minted 7a8c ₩ lb; peeled 17a18c ₩ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₩ lb; dried cherries 5a6c ₩ lb; seedless 25a30c.

GROCERIES—The market seemed a little dull, owing to the absence of country dealers, who, however, generally make it a point to return to their homes on Saturday morning. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12½c; B 11½c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾a10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, Cash—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 23c; fair 22c; Java, 27c; Laguayra, 25a26c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₩ packages, 27c ₩ ₩.

Syrups and Molasses—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar-House, R. H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 56c; common drab 45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 22c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 26c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The supply and demand about equal. We quote at 15a16c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—Owing to light stock a further advance seems probable. We quote the following as the ruling of the market: Stores—spring wheat, $8 50 a 9 00; red winter, $9 50a10 00; best baker's brands $9 50a10 50; Dalton City, $9 00; Rye flour, $5 50a6 00. Mills: National, wheat, bbls $10 10; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 40; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 00.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	460	Corn, sacks	360
Oats, sacks	324	Barley	680

The market is excited and it is somewhat difficult to give correct quotations. The following will be very near the mark; white wheat per bush, $2 00 at 05; red winter, $1 00a1 03; oats, 50a53c; corn, shelled 67a69c, ear 59a60; rye nominal at $1 00a1 05; Barley—spring, 78a80c, fall 80a85c.

HAY—Sales reported of baled, on wharf, at $23a33 ₩ ton—Demand more active, with sales 71a at 60a70c ₩ ₩; Timothy 40a45c.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2½a3½c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₩ ₩.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOPS—Quiet at 20c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 85a88c; No 2, 60a62c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Clever shell $2 25; Easton $1 75; Hooper white $1 80.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 30a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 10; mixed corn and oats $1 00; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

SEEDS—Sales clover at $5 75a6 00 per bush; timothy seed $3 00a3 25; flax seed $1 65a1 70.

POTATOES—Peach blow 75 to 80c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4c; shop 2½c.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ ₩.

TALLOW—Sales at 8c per ₩.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 01; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as 50 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

May 9.—The furnaces now in blast in the Ohio section of the Hanging Rock Iron region are Howard, Lawrence, Vesuvius, Monitor, Hecla, Belfont and Grant. Of these Belfont and Vesuvius have been in a continuous blast for some months, the balance have just resumed. No iron is now in our market, though a few tons are being shipped on former orders.

All our mills are again in operation, the coal miners agreeing to go to work again on Wednesday morning at the old rate—three and a half cents per bushel—at least those of the Ironton and Lawrence mills, the Belfont miners and Vesuvius have been in satisfactory settlement with their employers. The mills had made arrangements to secure an abundance of coal from Sheridan and Portsmouth, and would have been independent of the miners. This strike has lasted about two weeks at an aggregate loss to the community of less than $2,000 per day, and has ended in nothing but defeat for the miners.

The moulders at Hanging Rock are still idle, awaiting the result of the strike at Cincinnati.

Hecla went on her blast at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and her first iron as good as she ever made under the same circumstances, dumped in the city Monday morning. Mr. William Means, President of the Company, is now in the city.

Howard went into blast Monday morning.

Monitor made ts. tons No. 1 car wheel iron on Saturday.

Lawrence went into full blast on Friday last, and her first iron arrived in town over the Iron Railroad on Monday.

The owners of the Belliare nail mill propose to put in forty new nail machines as soon as it can be done, and run the entire establishment on the "double turn" plan.—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

May 11.—The market is to-day much better supplied than it has been for some time past. Supplies of Coltness have been received together with Eglinton, and now importers have very fair stocks. Those supplies are all behind time, it is true, and have come to hand consequently in close proximity to those only just due. This our market is well stocked in comparison to the condition under which it labored only a short time since.

Holders are remarkably firm in all their demands, and although they have more supplies, they are by no means inclined to dispose of them below previous quotations, but we manage to take off $1 00 per ton on Eglinton and Coltness, as some outside lots have been purchased for sale and have caused slight decline.

American is entirely unchanged, if indeed we except a slightly improved firmness on the part of buyers, in the face of a dull market and with but an insignificant demand from consumers. The mills are working hard to keep up with the orders which have poured in upon them. The supply of coal will be improved during the next few weeks, and this should facilitate operations.

The situation of the English market presents no new feature. The supply of coal is just now a question of great importance to the iron trade, and in many districts it is reported so difficult to obtain that iron works can only be run on short time. Staffordshire iron has advanced 5s a ton, and the rates of the latter part of Ti and this advance for some descriptions is even greater. Correspondents write us that many makers are declining orders for refined bar iron, which is now selling at £12a13 10s per ton, will not range as high as £14 per ton. Orders are largely filed ahead, but none are accepted except at rates ruling at time of delivery. The laborers are represented as being masters of the situation. Almost savage in their bearing toward their employers, they are gradually becoming more exacting and may yet cause great trouble. They are liable to increase their demands at any time.

Manufactured iron is very firm, and there are indications of a further advance in bar. Rails are firmer, but we do not change quotations as the market has been better supplied with wrought scrap, and prices have declined quite a little.

Scotch pig has been selling in small lots at $23 per ton for Eglinton and $23a50 for Coltness. The sales at these prices have been very limited. The small lots held by speculators are still, many of them, on the market. American has been little inquired for at the advanced prices. We quote gold at $50a55 per ton for the different numbers, including No 2 extra at $53, and good brands No 1 at $55 per ton. Charcoal pig is firm at $35a40 per ton, as to brand. American bar iron is firm, and upward tendency noted in quotations, which are now $70a75. Rails are scarce and firm at $58a87 50 per ton, currency. Old rails are firm, with sales at $52 50a55 per ton. Cast steel is selling at 18a21c for English, and 16a18c for American.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

May 11.—The market for Scotch pig continues as about last noted. The stocks are very light, though considerable is on the way, and may be expected at any moment. We quote about $49 to arrive, though small lots for immediate use cannot be had under $53 a55, but these prices are hardly a criterion, as for wholesale market. We quote Eglinton and Glengarnock about $50a52, with sales of 300 tons of Eglinton and 100 do Glengarnock at $52. American continues firm at $45a50 for No 1 North River, and $50a52 for Lehigh. We quote No 2 $48a51; we hear of no sales. Bails are in fair demand; about 1,000 tons English at $57 60 gold. In scrap we note sales of 500 tons from yard and to arrive at $52a55, cash. Refined bar is unchanged, so far as we have learned; the demand being moderate and prices steady and firm. Singles sheets are quoted 4½c by last steamer.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 11.—Pig iron continues in scanty supply and it is almost impossible to fix upon any one furnace having any considerable amount to dispose of, although sold largely ahead. In England the materials from which this iron is made continues to be exceedingly scarce, and the dealers there, fearful that the supply of ore will run out, have formed large companies to operate in Spain, but the impression that country caused a cessation of operations, and the ships sent in that direction were obliged to return empty. We quote No. 1 foundry at $50a51; No. 2 at $48a49, and gray forge at $47 50 ton. Sales of 500 tons Lebanon forge at $46 for white and mottled on furnace bank.

Manufactured Iron—Bar Iron—The mills are very busy generally and have orders on hand for several months. Should pig iron decline $3 ton, which is not likely, there would still be no necessity for a decline in bar, because of the small production during the summer, when the mills are closed for want of heat. We quote at 4 6-10 ₩ lb.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron is less active. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50 00a51 00; No. 2 at $48 00a49 00; mottled at $48 50; Scotch pig at $49 00a50 00, and mottled at $46 00a47 00 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $52 00a53 00 per ton, and small at $5 65 per keg.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

May 11.—The market for pig is less buoyant but firm, with a fair demand. For Anthracite prices are unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz: No. 1 $50, No. 2 $49 and No. 3 $48 ₩ ton, but Scotch is scarce and higher, and we now quote it at $52a53 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie ₩ ton ex-ship. Charcoal forge we quote at $35a40 ₩ ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Cotton irregular; good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton quiet and weak; ordinary 20a20¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 11.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 22c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton firm and in moderate demand; middlings 23¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23¾c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 6	4,060	.....	1,119
Tuesday, May 7	2,470	450	.....
Wednesday, May 8	1,714	.....	3,870
Thursday, May 9	2,242	.....	.....
Friday, May 10	2,996	.....	1,572
Saturday, May 11	3,934	557	2,013
Total for week	17,593	1,007	8,572
Since January 1	318,651	18,708	142,134
To May 11 1872	333,217	19,715	150,706
Same time 1871	302,500	36,290	130,701
Same time 1870	349,961	52,633	122,305
Same time 1869	242,471	29,911	98,303
Same time 1868	450,962	23,816	96,517

REMARKS.

The market since our last general review has undergone a variety of changes. Early in the week prices advanced on all deliveries of both crude and refined. This, however, did not last long. On Friday the rates of crude were the same as those current last week, buyers still disposed to hold off. In regard to refined, spot was a shade better, whilst other deliveries were unchanged. It will be perceived that the market is about in the same condition as at the date of our last general review. The receipts of crude for the week show a falling off compared with previous ones. The supply, however, is fully up with the demand.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	22,135	17,536

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to May 11, 1872	333,217
Same time 1871	302,510
Same time 1870	349,961
Same time 1869	242,471
Same time 1868	450,96
Same time 1867	591,407
Same time 1866	444,150
Same time 1865	114,398

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,737	1,007
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,019	8,572
Total	7,746	9,579

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1 to May 11:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	99,911	57,633	56,290	74,716
Allegheny Valley RR	98,303	122,305	130,701	150,706
Total	198,214	174,938	166,991	170,420

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was firmer at a slight advance on certain deliveries. Holders were asking the following: Spot 10¾c; May 10¾c; S. O. till July 10¾c; B. O. till July 11¾c; Parkers Landing $3 95 per bbl, an advance.

SALES.

2,000 bbls Parkers Landing $3 90
500 bbls Parkers Landing 3 92

REFINED.

The market was excited. Prices advanced from ⅛ to ¼c ₩ gal. We quote as follows: Spot 23½c; May 23¾c; June 24c; July 24c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls May 23¾c
2,000 bbls last half May 23¾c
1,500 bbls S. O. first half June 23¼c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 11.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper and lower roads was quiet and dull, with a slight decline. There were but few sales, and those at the following rates: Crude, 10¾c; Parkers Landing, 10¾c; Shamburg, 10¾c; Oil City, 10¾c; Pithole, 10¾c; Plumer, 10¾c; Miller Farm, 10¾c; Pioneer, 10¾c; Corn Planter, 10¾c; Farmers, 10¾c; Rouseville, 10¾c; Petroleum Centre, 10¾c; Reno, 10¾c; Franklin, 10¾c; Oil Creek, 10¾c; Titusville, 10¾c; Hyde Park, 10¾c; Foster Brook, 10¾c; Red Hot, 10¾c; Triangle, 10¾c; Empire, 10¾c; Tarr Farm, 10¾c; Pithole, 10¾c; Duke Centre, 10¾c; Tuna, 10¾c; Smith's Ferry, 10¾c; Allegheny, 10¾c; Pittsburgh, 10¾c; Shippen, 10¾c; Tidioute, 10¾c; Warren, 10¾c; Irvine, 10¾c; Grand Valley, 10¾c; Brokenstraw, 10¾c; Titusville, 10¾c; Hyde Park, 10¾c; Foster Brook, 10¾c; Red Hot, 10¾c; Triangle, 10¾c; Empire, 10¾c; Tarr Farm, 10¾c; Pithole, 10¾c; Duke Centre, 10¾c; Tuna, 10¾c; Smith's Ferry, 10¾c; Allegheny, 10¾c; Pittsburgh, 10¾c; Shippen, 10¾c; Tidioute, 10¾c; Warren, 10¾c; Irvine, 10¾c; Grand Valley, 10¾c; Brokenstraw, 10¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 10, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle light to-day, and in quality are fair. The arrivals will have to hold over until next week, as buyers have left the yards and there is no trading going on. One load has been sent to Allegheny for retail. The offerings on sale during the week just closed have been light and the market fair. Prices were pretty well sustained, the market ruling steady during the first three days, but growing a little weak toward the close, with prices inclined lower. The quality of the receipts the week have been unusually good, with very little common or inferior stock offering. On this account common grades sold to a certain class of buyers for better prices relatively than good cattle. The run of stockers was light and the inquiry not large, some of the offerings being driven to the country and sold. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs, $6 50 to $6 75; medium, 1,100 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; common, 1,000 lbs, $5 75 to $6 12; stockers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were light to-day, while for the week they have been heavy. The offerings of prime hogs are pretty well sold out, though at low prices. The market has ruled slow, and, although a good many hogs have changed hands, yet prices realized have been anything but remunerative. Prices of York hogs are from 2c to 3 shillings lower than last week, and prime hogs from 10 to 15c. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; prime Philadelphia $4 60 to $4 75; prime Yorkers $4 25; common Yorkers $4 00 to $4 12.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep were light to-day. There is no trading going on, and the yards have a deserted appearance. The feeling is not so good as at the opening of the market, tending wrinding up with prices from 25 to 50c lower. The indications are that prices will go a little lower. Following are the prices at which the different grades of stock are selling: Extra, 100 lbs, clipped, $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 95 to 98 lbs, clipped, $6 00 to $6 25; medium, 75 to 80 lbs, clipped, $5 50 to $5 75; common $4 50 to $4 75.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114¼.

NEW YORK, May 11—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold was strong early in the morning, selling up to 114¾, but gradually declined, and closed steady at 114@114¼. Loans were made from 4% per cent. for carrying to 1.64 for use. Clearings $72,000,000. Exports to-day $209,450; for the week $4,064,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Shows a net gain of $194,085 in legal reserve, and the banks now hold $6,065,275 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The following are the changes:

Loans, increase	$4,212,100
Specie, decrease	1,647,100
Circulation, increase	101,800
Deposits, increase	5,501,100
Legal tenders, decrease	95,600

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments stronger and higher.

Coupons 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113½	Coupons 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	113½	Currency 6s	116¼
5-20s, 1865, new	115½	New 5s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	68½	North Carolinas, old	38
Tennessees, new	68¾	North Carolinas, new 20's	32
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks strong and prices advanced from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., chiefly in Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Ohios, Western Union, Indiana Central and Rock Island. The market closed active and very strong. The *Commercial* says: "Cable dispatches are pretty positive in saying that the treaty of Washington is virtually lost. If so the end of wrangling about it is likely to be of benefit to the country, as the arrivals of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

A HUNTINGTON dispatch of Friday says: "The Boaz, with barges, passed up. The Hornet No. 2, with a coal tow for Louisville, struck a rock on Guyandot bar, last evening, and sunk two of the barges. She repaired damages and left at ten this morning."

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharf.

COMMODORE ABE MCPIKE, the extensive agricultural and President of the People's Line, has withdrawn temporarily from the world in the quiet shades of his Mississippi plantation, and is writing a book, the title which will be, "What I know about dead broke."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "There is a strong feeling growing against the Missouri river bridge at Kansas City, as it will cut off Red River navigation to navigation. The prospects are favorable for the cotton crop of the Red river country being carried to East St. Louis via the Cairo road, the Iron Mountain road, the Missouri Pacific road and the Texas Pacific road. The loading of steamers for New Orleans has lately been a slow process. Tonnage is becoming very abundant from and for St. Paul.

Captain John S. McCune, President of the Keokuk Packet Company, has settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., and will make this city headquarters for the business of the company. Pilot Knob for the handsome sum of $10,000 cash.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the steamboat law says: "I most earnest that the *true interests of patentees* are more worthy of protection than the consumers of the night." Such is the opinion of the Department the true way to control our steam navigation is to give the Secretary supreme power over it.

No wonder, then, that the patent-right men are making so determined an effort. They can well afford to expend their money and their time to defeat the pending bill. If they succeed they have the steamboatmen at their mercy; if they fail, much harvest they are now reaping will be lost to them.

Two steamers will leave Sioux City, Iowa, June 15, for an excursion trip up the Yellowstone to the head of navigation. Com. E. H. Durfee will accept a military escort from General Sheridan. Present indications point to a low stage of water in the Yellowstone this year, and no doubt light draught boats can ascend to the mouth of Big Horn river. Many applications from Washington for state-rooms have been received, and among the applicants are several members of Congress and other Government officers, who prefer the Yellowstone to the California tour. Among the excursionists already registered are many ladies. It is thought the round trip from Sioux City will occupy about sixty days, affording ample time for hunting, fishing and geysering.

CINCINNATI Saturday's *Gazette* says: The Lookout arrived yesterday, hoisting with bellboat Nansey, the empty barge Florence, and two barges loaded with metal. Shortly after her arrival a citation was issued against her requiring her owners to appear in the District Court of the United States and answer to a claim of damages caused by collision with a barge, by which the latter was sunk. The Lookout promptly gave bond, as she was expected to proceed to Wheeling last evening with her two barges of iron ore. Nick Whitten was to be one of her pilots.

THE St. Johns arrived from St. Louis with two barges of coal, and will proceed to Memphis as soon as she can procure pilots. Pittsburgh pilots are scarce just now at this point.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times* says: The immense movement of coal by towboats and barges from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, has often been adduced to show the minimum rates at which freight can be carried by this means. The returns reported being, in fact, much in excess of the capacity of any road, or of any combination of roads, to transport by rail even at very much higher rates of freight. This, however, is down stream. But in the shipments from St. Louis, up the Mississippi, the concentration of what can be done against the current. We learn from our St. Louis exchanges that on Friday the towboat Fearless started from that city landing for Pittsburgh, with 4 barges containing 2,000 tons of iron ore; that there were engaged about 15,000 tons awaiting shipment to points along the Ohio river. Eighteen barges were then loading at the foot of Iron Mountain, and that the work was to be rapidly increasing, but would probably be suspended if the rates were not satisfactory. Bulk domestic and foreign sugars and molasses, and long-tested heavy goods of every description, can be shipped per river at less than one-half the rates now ruling to forbid the competition of the rail. But this immense business will never be done at minimum cost until there is competition sufficient to effect that end.

THE New York *World* has the editorial on the subject of steamboat inspection, which we see all reflected by legal enactments. The following portion of that article will be read with interest:

One prolific cause of these disasters has been revealed in the inforced adoption of all manner of valuable appliances for the safety of life. The Government adopts some invention of this kind—by the adoption avers it is all it claims to be, and then thinks its duty accomplished. It is the duty of vessels with their device. The result is that engineers rely too much on the infallible merit of the valve being generally a humbug, accidents ensue. No one

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1872.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was held to-night at Madison Square Church. Rev. Dr. Ellenwood, President, reported that the receipts last year were $453,000, against $320,000 the preceding year. There was a debt remaining of $50,000 until a few days ago, when a legacy of $38,000 was received. Dr. Hall gave a gratifying account of the progress made.

DEATHS AT SEA.

The bark Caroline, from Bremen, had seventeen deaths during the passage out of 414 passengers, and the bark Gessner, from Bremen, sengers, and the bark Gessner, from Bremen, with 372 passengers, had sixteen deaths. The brig Abber Clifford, of Stockton, Maine, arrived to-day from Pernambuco. Captain Clifford, his mate, steward, and a seaman, died of yellow fever, and the Captain's wife and others were sick, but recovered. After the death of the mate, the Captain's wife safely navigated the brig and brought her into port.

STILL ALIVE.

Charles H. Phelps, the jeweller who was shot by a burglar on Friday evening last, is still living and likely to recover.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE CURTIS.

The charges against Judge Curtis, of Marine Court, by the Bar Association, are published; the principal particulars are indecent language from the bench, denial of trial by jury, and a law partnership of a corrupt nature.

WOODHULL CAMPAIGN BONDS.

At the afternoon session of the Woodhull Convention yesterday, a resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of bonds for the expense of the campaign. The bonds are to be payable when the people succeed in regaining possession of the Government. Some $3000 were pledged.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1872.

REPORT ON THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLE.

The Congressional committee recently appointed to investigate affairs at New Orleans has just handed their printed report to the President, and he has had an opportunity for the first time of examining it critically. In consequence of its exhaustive character he requested the resignation of Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and his deputy, Mr. Herwig. There is nothing in this report to show that these gentlemen were not honest and efficient in the discharge of their duties as Custom House officers, but owing to the character of certain portions of the testimony, it was thought that a change in those offices might promote the general interests of the service.

BARRACKS BURNED.

The steamer Keyport, which arrived here this evening, reports that while passing Fort Washington, twelve miles from this city, the barracks were on fire, and men were endeavoring to prevent the extension of the flames to the fort.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, winds veering to the northwesterly and northeasterly, and generally clear and pleasant weather will prevail over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States; from the latter westward clear and pleasant weather, with easterly and southerly winds; from the Ohio Valley northward and westward, easterly and southerly winds, with clear and partially cloudy weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Fire in South Mountain, Pa.

CARLISLE, PA., May 12.—A disastrous fire has been burning for the past six days on South Mountain. It commenced in the vicinity of Pine Grove furnaces. To-day it is raging stronger than ever, and is rapidly working down the mountain towards Holly Springs. A large quantity of timber has been destroyed.

Petroleum Production for April.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 12.—The *Courier* will publish to-morrow morning the following report of the production of petroleum for the month of April: Total production, 498,780 barrels; daily average, 16,626 barrels. Increase in daily average over March, 602 barrels; increase in total stock, 127,507 barrels. Number of wells being drilled, 277.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports from Chicester, Ulster county, N. Y., say that the mountain fires there are three miles in length, and that birds and game are fleeing before the flames. On Friday all day the smoke was so dense that the sun was obscured, and the united efforts of one hundred and fifty men alone saved the village of Chicester. The atmosphere was so hot at times that they had to throw themselves face downward on the ground to avoid suffocation.

On Saturday a negro in jail at Carthage, Tennessee, charged with rape, was taken out by five men and hung to a tree and afterwards shot with pistols.

A St. Petersburg correspondence says Gen. Sheridan and a number of other persons who entertained Alexis during his visit to the United States are to receive decorations from the Czar in acknowledgment of the kindness shown the Grand Duke. Gen. Sheridan is to receive the order of the White Eagle. Other recipients are not named.

There were fifty deaths in Philadelphia from small pox the past week, an increase of fifteen over the previous week.

The New Soldiers' Bounty Law.

The following bill relating to bounties has just become a law, viz:

AN ACT in relation to Bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department in pursuance thereof, was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company or battery, which received credit in the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the same has not already been paid.

Approved—April 22, 1872.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

May 11, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills	16.9	0	0	0	10
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.6	0	0	0	2
Davenport	6.5	0	5	0	0
Louisville, Ky	4.5	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	13.0	0	0	0	11
Nashville, Tenn					
New Orleans, La	4.0	0	0	0	2
Pittsburgh, Pa	3.8	0	0	0	4
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	3
St. Louis, Mo	13.9	1	2	0	0
St. Paul	14.3	0	6	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	25.5	1	4	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—River eleven feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Hawkeye, Ed. Hobbs and W. H. Brown, St. Louis. Departed—Hawkeye, Ed. Nobbs and W. H. Brown, Pittsburgh. Cool and clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The river has risen two inches; now stationary, with five feet nine inches in the canal and three feet nine inches in the chute. Clear and cool. Arrived—Shamrock, R. W. Skillinger, Emma C. Elliott, Homer, Cincinnati. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; Dick Fulton, Mary Ann, Pittsovrgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 12.—Cloudy and cool. The river has fallen four inches. Port list: Up—Tom Reese and Barges, Quirkey. Coal Hill, M. Twogg. Down—Minneola, Arlington, R. C. Wilson, John W. Garrett and barges, Messenger, Nightingale, Evansville. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 12.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Colorado, Vicksburg; Grand Lake No. 2, Pittsburgh; S. S. Thayer, St. Louis; City of Helena, St. Louis; John Kyle, St. Louis; Ironsides, St. Louis. Departed—Belle of Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Memphis; Belle, Evansville; Colorado, St. Louis. The river has fallen ten inches. Clear and cool; mercury 64.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—Down—Charles McDonald, Up—St. Marys, Thompson Dean, Alice Brown, Julia, Belle St. Louis. Warm and clear. The river has fallen six inches.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Arrived—Wolf, Peoria; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Pershan, Omaha; Capital City, New Orleans. River swelling. Weather clear and pleasant.

CITY MATTERS.

Stabbing Affray in Allegheny.

On Saturday evening a serious stabbing affray occurred near a saloon on Chestnut street. About nine o'clock, a difficulty occurred among a number of drunken individuals, when August Bowers, who resides in the neighborhood, came up to the parties and attempted to pacify them and prevent bloodshed. He had no sooner attempted to settle the difficulties than one of the combatants stabbed him in the calf of the leg and another in the thigh. He also received a stab across the stomach, but fortunately it was not over an inch in depth. The scoundrels then fled, and Mr. Bowers was conveyed to his home, where his injuries were attended to. His injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous. No arrests were made, but as the parties are known they will be apprehended soon.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Sand Bank Caves In and Buries Three Children—One of Them Smothered to Death.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday evening about six o'clock, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, resulting in the death of a boy aged six years. Three little boys named Peter, Philip and Jas. Richey, sons of Robert Richey, were engaged in playing near a sand bank owned by David Graham, located on the corner of Manhattan and Page street. The bank unfortunately caved in while the children were amusing themselves unconscious of danger, and covered two of them entirely, but James, the oldest of the boys, was only partially covered, and after a few desperate struggles succeeded in freeing himself.

The accident was observed by a number of men, who were prompt to the rescue. The news spread rapidly in the neighborhood, and soon an army of men with spades and shovels were on hand and commenced removing the sand in search of the unfortunate lads. After fifteen minutes hard work, and anxious watching by the parents, one of the lads—the oldest—was found, and, singular to relate, was only slightly injured, and in half an hour was apparently as well as usual. The workmen unfortunately were not as successful in their search of Philip, the youngest of the boys, and it was not until twenty-eight minutes had passed before he was found. He was still alive, but breathing heavily, and although two physicians were on hand who did all in their power to resuscitate him, he died in a few minutes.

The coroner was notified and held an inquest over the remains yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from Asphyxia caused by the accidental caving of a sand bank, and recommended that the owner of the bank erect a fence around the excavation to prevent any more accidents.

This excavation has been exceedingly dangerous for some time past. It is about one hundred feet square and thirty feet deep, and fronts on two streets. At the time of the accident, a number of citizens stated they had made narrow escapes while walking along the pavement on dark nights as the pavement extends to the excavation. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Coroner's jury will be promptly heeded, and the fence ordered immediately to guard against future accidents.

ALLEGED RIOT.

Several Arrests Made During the Lead Works Fire.

Yesterday afternoon during the progress of the fire at the White Lead Works of Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz' paint a disturbance was created by some parties who are alleged to have interfered with the firemen in the discharge of their duties. It is alleged that Teddy McCarthy was endeavoring to save some property from the flames when the firemen told him to desist. He refused, and as a consequence a fight ensued. The police came to the aid of the firemen, and after a severe conflict succeeded in arresting McCarthy, Wm. Thompson and Morris Finnesey. They were conveyed to the Central Station House and locked up for hearings to-day. McCarthy subsequently left a deposit of $100 for his appearance this morning. The other defendants remained in the station house over night. It is said that several charges will be preferred to-day against McCarthy and his comrades for their interference with the firemen on the occasion noted.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting on Saturday.

On Saturday the Board of Health held a regular meeting, President Gross in the chair. The report of Health Officer Gray for the month of April was presented. Number of small-pox cases presented during the month, 16. Number sent to hospital, 9. Number of deaths from small-pox, 19. In the month of March there were 192 births, and 213 deaths in April. Mr. Swartzwelder, Solicitor of the Board, gave it as his opinion that it would be a rather hazardous proceeding to institute suit against Allegheny City for sending small-pox cases to the hospitals in this city, as the offense was committed before the 12th of April, at which date the new law went into effect, and consequently it fell within the provisions of the law of April 8th, 1851, which is so very loosely drawn that it is very doubtful if anything could be recovered under it. Bills amounting to $215 40 were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn, after which the Board adjourned.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Changes of Importance to the Order.

At the annual session of the Supreme Lodge, held in Baltimore last month, a new ritual was adopted and other important business transacted, which will probably not be officially transmitted to the subordinate lodges until next fall. Among other changes is that of renaming the officers of lodges and creating a new one, to sit opposite the V. P., to be known as the Junior Prelate. The Worthy Chancellor will hereafter be known as the Chancellor Commander; the V. P., Prelate; the Guide as Master of Ceremonies; the Stewards as Guards; the Banker as Master of Exchequer and so on. Several inconsistencies in the ritual have been corrected, and the whole work modified.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

DIVORCE CASES.

A decree was granted divorcing Carolina Schwardener from her husband Frederick. The parties were married in Germany, in 1862, but the testimony showed that the husband had been unfaithful to his marriage vows in several particulars.

Christian Beilstein had petitioned for release from his wife Caroline, on the grounds of infidelity. The case was not made out to the satisfaction of the Court, and the decree was refused.

A decree was issued divorcing W. H. H. Algeo from his wife, Mary M. Algeo.

SEPARATE EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

We have already noticed the act passed by the last Legislature, giving the married women the right to enjoy and control their separate earnings, whether as wages, the proceeds of business, or the income of property, and providing that such earnings shall not be subject to any legal claim of her husband, or liable to attachment by any of his creditors. The only duty imposed upon married women, in order to secure the advantages of the act, is to file a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, and have the same placed upon record. This is to prevent fraud and collusion between husband and wife, the petition giving notice of the fact that the wife claims the benefit of the act. In the Common Pleas on Saturday Mary de la Roche presented a petition under the act, which was granted, and ordered to be recorded in the Recorder's office. There will doubtless be hundreds of such petitions filed, when the law becomes generally known.

CHURCH CHARTER.

Hill Burgwin, Esq., presented an application for a charter for the "Church of the Good Shepherd," a new Protestant Episcopal congregation located at Hazelwood. The usual order was made.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

30. The Comm. vs. Lipp et. al.
35. Duffey vs. Reed & McCloy.
41. Balph vs. Palmer.
44. Schmidt vs. McSwigzen.
51. Murtag & Co. vs. Allison.
52. Fairman Bros. vs. Dugan.
57. Patterson vs. Stewart, garnishee.
59. County of Allegheny vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
68. Warren vs. Nichols.
69. Hatch vs. Hatch.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

But little business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

The motion for a new trial in the case of George Seyrolles, convicted at the last term, was overruled.

In the case of P. F. McNally, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, who testified in his own behalf and convicted himself of selling liquor on Sunday, a motion for a new trial was made and ordered on the argument list.

An order was issued for the release of R. A. Robinson from Dixmont, provided Dr. Reed was of the opinion that the patient was in proper condition.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

No business of importance was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

106. Christian Jeckel vs. Fifth ward school district, Allegheny.
99. Joseph L. Stewart vs. R. M. Gibson.
138. Lewis Kahn vs. W. H. McClurg.
125. Max. Roedelheim vs. S. Roedelheim & Co.
143. M. Marshall & Co. vs. Cormick Logue.
197. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs. N. Whiting & Co.
169. Wm. Dierbeck's executors vs. Coleman, Hahn & Co.
89. J. W. Grubbs, assignee, vs. Jordan S. Neil et ux.

Result of Interference.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock four intoxicated individuals occupying two buggies, drove past the toll gate on Butcher's Run road, just beyond the city line, and refused to pay the toll. An altercation occurred between them and the keeper but finally they paid their toll and started on, but had only proceeded a few feet when a difficulty arose between them and a German who was standing on the sidewalk. One of the parties jumped out of his buggy and administered to the German a severe body beating, kicking him unmercifully about his head and face, and it is feared he will lose both his eyes. The injured man then jumped into his buggy and drove off rapidly. The unfortunate man was removed to his boarding house in East street near North avenue, where he is lying in a critical condition.

A MAN named Fred. Altmos yesterday conveyed to the Mayor's office in Allegheny Wm. Davis, whom he alleged had abstracted from his money drawer four dollars. A charge of larceny was preferred against him, and he will have a hearing to-day.

Lay Work in the Churches.

A Laymen's Institute will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of the present week, commencing promptly at half-past seven. Prayer meeting will be held in the parlor each evening, commencing at seven o'clock. The following programme has been arranged:

Thursday Evening—H. K. Porter, presiding; prayer meeting to be led by A. W. Bell. Reports of institutes held throughout the State; Rev. S. A. Taggart, "Can a Layman Work for Christ?" to be discussed by Capt. Peter Kittenger, Rev. W. H. Hornblower, DD.

Friday Evening—Thomas Bakewell, presiding; prayer meeting to be led by Wm. McKibbin. Topic—"Bible Study." 1. For Personal Benefit; Rev. Thomas H. Hanna. 2. In Preparation of Lay Work; Wm. Bakewell, Esq., and Rev. A. J. Rowland.

Saturday Evening—Wm. K. Jennings, presiding; prayer meeting to be led by J. Emory Sellers. Topic—"Open Air Services." 1. How to Conduct our Meetings; Rev. A. B. Leonard. 2. The Themes for our Meetings; Rev. J. D. Herr. 3. How to Follow up our Meetings; Wm. Johnson. 4. What we ought to do this Summer; Thos. D. Logan.

Questions will be solicited each evening at the close of the addresses, and responses made by the speakers present. All interested in Christian work are invited to attend. Mr. William Johnson will lead the singing during the meetings.

Two Forts Captured.

The residents of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, have been considerably annoyed of late by two disorderly houses, where characters would congregate and remain all night, and act in a disorderly manner. One of the houses is located on "Fort Donaldson," a bluff off Franklin, near Chartiers street. The other is on "Fort Magruder," a bluff off an alley near Fraser Callow, who imposed upon each a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. Only one of the party paid his and was released. The remaining dozen were committed to the work house for thirty days.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mr. Sidney Marlowe is to appear before the public in the trying role of *Richlieu*, supported by the Opera House company, including the worthy Managers, Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold. Mr. Marlowe is known to many of our play goers as a gentleman having great dramatic abilities, and as a hard student. That he may have a full audience of the best disposed people and succeed in this his final great effort is our cordial wish.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Simmons & Slocum's minstrels are so well and favorably known in our city that it only needs to be known that they are to appear to secure overflowing houses. Their performances are funny without vulgarity, and embrace all that is new and novel in the way of minstrelsy. Secure your seats early, or expect a "stand-up ticket."

Academy of Music.

We are to have several nights of pantomime by the "Necromancer of Egypt" pantomime and ballet troupes, at the Academy, commencing this evening. To-night the ball will consist of the "Detective of Pittsburgh," introducing Mr. Thompson in his specialties, with the pantomime of "Co-Co," and ballets by Signorina Antonino, Mlle. Idalie, and the corps de ballet.

Varieties Theater.

Novelties almost without end will be served up by a new company of the cleverest artists at the Varieties this week. Irish comedy, negro extravaganzas, and a charming melange of melody and graceful movements will find place in the programmes nightly.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FOUR members of Mayor Callow's police force were suspended last week.

THE Allentown school house will be completed this week, but will not be occupied until next fall.

THE tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad have been completed as far as Ormsby.

ANTON OSCHE was arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct. He will have a hearing to-day.

JACOB HARRIS and Thomas Davis paid fines of five dollars each yesterday for disorderly conduct on the streets on Saturday night.

THE Building Committee of Birmingham Councils are considering the propriety of locating a fountain in the new market house.

THOS. BRODEY who departed the Workhouse some days ago without leave, was overhauled yesterday and locked up for disposition to-day.

ELIZA MCNUTT, an old frequenter of the lock-up, was picked up on Saturday night as a vagrant. Mayor Blackmore sent her to Claremont for ninety days.

A BRAKEMAN named Michael Brew, while coupling cars on Saturday, at Sewickley, got his hand caught between the bumpers, and two fingers were taken off.

JACOB HARRIS and Peter Davis were insulting ladies on Fifth avenue on Saturday night and were arrested. The Mayor fined them five dollars each, which they paid.

THE game played on Saturday between the Alleguippa Baseball Club of Oakland, and the Take it Easy of Bellefield, resulted in a victory for the former, with a score of 13 to 17.

FRANCIS NELSON engaged a cargo of benzine on Saturday night and, setting sail, successfully reached the Central Station house. It cost him twenty-five dollars to make the return trip.

PETER HERRINGTON for becoming intoxicated and abusing his wife and family on Saturday night was arrested and taken before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, who fined him fifty dollars and costs.

MR. JOHN F. SINGER, senior member of the firm of Singer, Nimick & Co., died at his residence in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday. He had been an invalid for a considerable time and his death was not unexpected.

THE Union Building and Loan Association, of the Ninth and Tenth wards convened Saturday evening, and elected Robert Liddell President, C. O'Donnell, Vice President; S. J. Albeitz, Secretary; and Patrick Kane, Treasurer.

A MAN named John Leonard, who was docketed as "Bill Black" at the Central Station House, paid fifty dollars and costs for getting drunk and acting in a disorderly manner on Webster avenue on Saturday night.

CHARLES BACH was arrested last evening in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, for throwing stones and acting otherwise in a disorderly manner. He was lodged in the lock-up, where he awaits a hearing.

OWEN NOONAN and Margaret Hunter raised quite a row in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Magee street, on Saturday, which fell into the hands of the police. They were arrested and locked up for the night and let off with a light fine in the morning.

ARCHY SPERAT was walking along the brow of the hill above the Pennsylvania Railroad track, yesterday when he fell, accidently, and rolled down the hill about half way from Arch street to Bismarck Way. He received severe but not dangerous injuries.

ON Saturday N. D. Delaney made an information before Alderman Anderson, charging Alice Hall with assault and battery in beating him on the head with a boot. Both parties keep stalls in the Diamond market. A charge was also made against Barnet McCain for disorderly conduct in annoying Delaney.

THE State Labor Reform Convention which convened at Williamsport, nominated Mr. Thomas M. Marshall delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Mr. W. S. Mathews Presidential elector from the Twenty-third district, and Mr. A. J. Towers, a colored man of this city, an elector from this district.

THE Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company have received the fourth locomotive for their narrow gauge road. It is named "Wm. Smith," and was built by the Manchester Locomotive Company; it weighs twelve tons. It was conveyed to its destination by "Jackson's team," and required twelve horses to draw it.

ON Friday evening the inmates of the House of Refuge gave an entertainment consisting of declamations, tableaux and vocal and instrumental music. The chapel was tastefully arranged for the occasion, and the Allegheny Quartette club lent their aid in making the affair a success.

THE balance due the government on the $30,000 judgment against A. J. Gurney, the defaulting collector of the Eighteenth district, was paid by Col. A. C. Noyes, one of the defendant's bondsmen, yesterday. Mr. G., who was one of Johnson's appointees, is now in jail.

THE case of Jacob Meinhart, who is charged with passing counterfeit money about a year ago in Lawrenceville, will be tried in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge McKennan, this week. Meinhart, with market basket on his arm, was chased by the police of the city, whom he eluded, about a year ago, but his case looks badly for him now.

TEDDY MCCARTHY, who is charged with inaugurating a riot at the Tenth ward fire, yesterday, left one hundred dollars as security for his appearance at a hearing before the Mayor this morning. One hundred will scarcely cover the bill if the rumored charges against the notorious "Teddy" are prosecuted.

THE Street Committee of East Birmingham have notified the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company to elevate the grade of that road eight inches at Twenty-seventh street crossing. If the company refuses to do so, an injunction will be at once entered upon them to prevent the laying of the track.

AN unfortunate lunatic, a German, was arrested and taken to the Central station-house yesterday afternoon. While in his cell he asserted and insisted that he was the owner of the world and would dispose of it in lots to suit purchasers. He will be provided for today under the act for the relief of indigent and insane persons.

JOHN MILLER, who was arrested in Allegheny on Friday night for acting in a disorderly manner, and sentenced six months to the workhouse by Mayor Callow has been pronounced insane. It was also ascertained that he had escaped from the Pittsburgh Poor Farm. Secretary Fortune was notified of the arrest and will take charge of him to-day and return him to that institution.

ON Saturday evening Peter O'Rourke, accompanied by his wife, entered a Wood street saloon for the purpose of obtaining some refreshments. He had been in the saloon but a short time until one George Boyle entered and attacked him on the ground of some old family quarrels. The disorder ran so high that the police arrested the two men and they were locked up. At the hearing yesterday the Mayor discharged O'Rourke and fined Boyle three dollars and costs.

SATURDAY being pay day at the American Iron Works, Ormsby borough and Brownstown were the scene of numerous fights, which were kept up until a late hour. Only one arrest was made, owing to the lack of police. The name of the party arrested was Felix Rodgers, and the officer Joseph McCoy. The officer conveyed him to the lock-up, and while in the act of locking him up, the prisoner drew a pistol and fired, the ball just grazing the officer's leg.

Fire in East Liberty.

Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the clothing store of Mr. Thomas, in East Liberty. An alarm was sounded from box No. 95, which was promptly responded to, but notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the building was a total loss. The police telegraph, as usual, failed to convey any definite intelligence. When will the Fire Commissioners suggest, or put in force a separate line of telegraph for the conveyance of news? It should be attended to at once.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Celestial Voices.

Persons passing along Fifth avenue cannot fail to notice the beautiful Celestes Organ signs suspended in front of S. Hamilton & Co.'s Piano and Organ salesrooms, and while the beautiful proportions of the organ is portrayed to the eye, its more beautiful voicing remains to be heard. You have only to step up stairs to be so completely captivated by the Celestial sweetness of their voicing as to decide you at once and forever that the Taylor and Farley Organ is unapproachable. Everybody should have one of these celebrated instruments, and everbody can afford to purchase the Messrs. S. H. & Co. have just received an immense stock of them, which they propose to sell at prices and on terms to suit all, so if you cannot afford to get a high price one you can get a low priced one and be treated just as well as if you bought a $1,000 instrument. Did time permit we would be pleased to give further comments upon this statement call upon the firm named and you will have your doubts dispelled. Messrs. Meyer & Son not only keep a large supply of the best eastern made furniture, but they manufacture at their own establishment an article in every respect as good as can be procured in the east. Especial care is taken at their establishment in the finishing and upholstering of fine parlor and office sets. You can always find at their ware rooms sets of different designs upholstered in the finest and a quantity of brocatelles, cotalines and terrys, from which to make your selections and have your set upholstered to order.

Remember

Thursday, May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Butler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

The Diamond Carriage Works.

Any one visiting these works will be surprised at the facilities enjoyed by Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co., for manufacturing carriages and all other kinds of vehicles, as well as by the beauty and perfection of their work, and will be pleased with its superiority as well as by the energy, business capacity and prosperity of the firm. At these works all kinds of vehicles can be procured on short notice and at reasonable prices. They are now turning out immense quantities of work, among which we noticed upon the occasion of a recent visit, a number of sewing machine wagons for an agent in this city. The material is well seasoned, the workmen are well skilled, the finish is artistic, and in short, the vehicles manufactured by the Diamond Carriage Works, Nos. 52 and 53, West Diamond street, Allegheny City, have every point of excellence.

Citizens' Passenger Railway

Passes those most desirable "Mowry lots," situated on Butler street, Eighteenth ward. Great auction sale on Wednesday and Saturday, May 15th and 18th, at two o'clock. P. M. For further particulars apply at office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

Lippincott & Co.'s Catalogue.

The illustrated catalogue and price list of Messrs. Charles Lippincott & Co., manufacturers of soda water apparatus, Philadelphia, for this year is out and can be had on application from Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, No. 55 Market street, their agents here. As will be seen by reference to it this firm are now manufacturing larger and handsomer styles than they have ever before offered to the trade and that they have added many new and beautiful designs. Among the novelties are several new styles of hexagon and cottage counter apparatus, double stream draught tube, No. 9 generators and sheet block-tin lined fountains. They have also enlarged the capacity of their works in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for their unrivalled apparatus.

Those interested should pay an early visit to the establishment of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan and see the many fine samples which are there on exhibition. If you conclude to order one McClarran & McKennan will procure it for you in one week after obtaining your order.

Lucy Furnace

Is on the line of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, and not far distant from the well known "Mowry Lots," the great sale of which takes place on Wednesday and Saturday next, May 15 and 18 at 2 P. M. Plans ready at office of —Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Stylish Spring Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair). Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods.

Homes! Homes!! Homes!!!

If you want a home, buy a lot in the "Mowrey plan," and our word for it you will never regret it.

They are situated on Butler street on the line of the Citizen's Passenger Railroad — a Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15, at two o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the new office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

It Has No Equal.

As the Keystone is to-day the latest sewing machines to be introduced hereabouts, so is it also one of the best, and combines all the advantages of other first class machines, without their defects. The simplicity of construction and ease of operation are merits possessed by the Keystone that cannot escape the observation of the most superficial; while its elegance in style and finish renders it particularly attractive to the ladies. It does all kinds of sewing in the best manner, and is furnished with all the attachments necessary for hemming, felling, braiding, quilting, etc. The Keystone is sold upon as reasonable terms as other first class machines. Call and examine it before buying, at the rooms of Mr. F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second floor.

R. E. Breed's Eighteenth Lots

At auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 16th, A. McIlwaine, auctioneer. Plans of same and all information as to prices, &c., can be obtained at the office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Satisfy Yourself

In regard to the "Mowry lots." Don't take our word for it, but call and see for yourself. Plans now ready at the new office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15th, at 2 P. M.

Invest

Your money in one of the "Mowry Lots" situated on Butler street, 18th Ward. Great auction sale on May 15, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Plans can be seen at new office of Sill & Son, Sole Agents, cor Butler and Forty-second streets.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

Workman & Davis, Carriage Manufacturers.

This firm is one of the most trustworthy and reliable of any doing business in this city. They turn out a superior quality of work finished in splendid style agreeable to the order of the purchaser when required, and which is every case, will be found just as represented. There can be no better place for parties who design buying a vehicle of any kind to leave their order than at the office and warerooms of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. The firm make all kinds of vehicles from a jagger wagon to a six passenger coach, including all the newest and most approved styles of doctor buggies, buck wagons, jump-seat carriages, etc. etc. Give them a call if for nothing else than to examine their work.

Remember

Thursday May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Cutler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Never Despair

Of getting a home when such lots as the celebrated "Mowry plan" are in the market. Great auction sale on May 15 (Wednesday), at two o'clock P. M. Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 109 Wood street.

Fresh Arrivals of Boots and Shoes.

Gents' Calf-sewed Prince Albert's, custom-made, only $5.

Mens' Calf, Oxford's custom-made, only $4.50.

Gents' Lasting Prince Albert's, only $3.

Gents' Lasting Boots, only $4.

Gents' colored Polish, all styles and colors, only $2 50, worth $3.

Childrens' colors, all styles, only $1 90, worth $2 50.

Infants' shoes, all colors and styles, only $1 to $1 50.

These we warrant equal to the best customwork, and at prices that defy competition, at No. 28 Fifth avenue. Wm. G. Hoover Successor to W. B. Clapp & Co. F&M.

Personal.

A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, will sell at 2 P. M., on Thursday, May 16, R. E. Breed's lots, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railway; in the Eighteenth ward. Free train of cars will leave corner of Penn and St. Clair streets at 1:30 P. M. Plans, &c., can be seen at office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Sozodont.

Spicy, breath, teeth white and speckless,
Fragrant Sozodont secures:
Ladies, can you be so reckless
As to fail to make them yours? MTH

Keystone Bridge Works.

And other large manufactories are in close proximity to the well known "Mowry property." This making it more reliable than if it were otherwise. The great sale of lots comes off on Wednesday and Saturday next, May 15th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply at office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Free Train

Of street cars will leave corner of Penn and Sixth (late St. Clair) street at 1:30 P. M. Thursday, May 16, for the auction sale of R. E. Breed's plan of lots, just east of the Cemetery. Come one, come all. Plans can be seen at the office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Business Men

Should pay particular attention to the inducements offered by the sale of the well known "Mowry Property." It has been subdivided into lots. These lots front on Butler street and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Great sales on Wednesday and Saturday, 15th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

Remember

Thursday, May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Butler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart. 48 Fifth avenue.

No Doubt About It.

There can be no hesitation on the part of any who pass the great trunk emporium, No. 104 Wood street, in according to Mr. Joseph Liebler the first place among the trunk manufacturers and dealers in this city. He not only beats all his competitors in the volume of his business, but also in placing upon the market an infinitely superior and a far cheaper trunk than is either made or sold in this city. To all of our readers we would say, if you want a trunk, valise or traveling bag, you will save money and obtain an article with which you will be thoroughly satisfied by purchasing at No. 104 Wood street.

DIED:

SINGER—On Saturday, May 11th, 1872, JOHN F. SINGER, in the fifty-second year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Wilkinsburg, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's office, Seventh avenue, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH—On Sunday, May 12th, at 6 o'clock A. M., EDWARD DITHRIDGE, youngest son of Joel and Lucretia Smith, aged seven years, 11 months and twelve days.

The funeral will take place MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 71 Isabella street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BAXTER—On Saturday evening, May 11th, at Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., CHARLOTTE M. CARR, wife of James Baxter, in the thirty-sixth year of her age. Funeral will take place on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, from